The Daily Sentinel.

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THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

From Chambers' Journal

WHAT TO DO IN THE MEANTIME?

It has been frequently remarked by a philosopher of our acquaintance, whose only fault is impracticability, that in life there is but one real difficulty; this is simply—what to do in the meantime? The thesis requires no demonstration? It comes home to the experience of every man who hears it uttered. From the chimney-pots to the cellars of society, great and small, scholars and clowns, all classes of struggling humanity are painfully alive to its truth.

The men to whom the question is pre-eminently embarrassing are those who have either pecuniary expectancies or possess talents of some particular kind, on whose recognition by others their material prosperity depends. It may be laid down as a general axiom, in such cases, that the worst thing a man can do is to *wait*, and the best thing he can do is to *work*; that is to say, that in nine cases out of ten, doing something has a great advantage over doing nothing. Such an assertion would appear a mere obvious truism, and one requiring neither proof nor illustration, were it not grievously palpable to the student of the great book of life—the unwritten biographical dictionary of the world—that an opposite system is too often preferred and adopted by the unfortunate victims of this "condition-of-everybody question," so clearly proposed, and in countless instances so inefficiently and indefinitely answered.

To multiply dismal examples of such sad cases of people ruined, starved, and in a variety of ways fearfully embarrassed and tormented during the process of expectation, by the policy of cowardly sloth or feeble hesitation, might indeed "point a moral," but would scarcely "adorn a tale." It is doubtless an advantage to know how to avoid errors, but it is decidedly a much greater advantage to learn practical truth. We shall, therefore, leave the dark side of the argument with full confidence to the memories, experience, and imaginations of our readers, and dwell rather—as both a more salutary and interesting consideration—on the brighter side, in cases of successful repartee to the grand query, which our limited personal observation has enabled us to collect. Besides, there is nothing attractive or exciting about intellectual inertia. The contrast between active resistance and passive endurance is that between a machine at rest and a machine in motion. Who that visited the Great Exhibition can have failed to remark the difference of interest aroused in the two cases? What else cause the preambulating dealer in artificial spiders suspended from threads to command so great a patronage from the juvenile population of Paris and London?—What else constitutes the superiority of an advertising van over a stationary poster?—What sells Alexander Dumas' novels, and makes a balloon ascent such a favorite spectacle? "Work, man!" said the philosopher; 'hast thou not all eternity to rest in?' And to *work*, according to Mill's "Political Economy," is to *move*; therefore perpetual motion is the great ideal problem of mechanicians.

The first case in our museum is that of a German officer. He was sent to the coast of Africa on an exploring expedition, through the agency of the *parti pretre*, or Jesuit party in France, with whose machinations against Louis Phillippe's government he had become accidentally acquainted.—The Jesuits, finding him opposed to their plans, determined to remove him from the scene of action. In consequence of this determination, it so happened that the captain of the vessel in which he went out set sail one fine morning, leaving our friend on shore to the society and care of the native negro population. His black acquaintances for some time treated him with marked civility; but as the return of the ship became more and more problematical, familiarity began to breed its usual progeny, and the unhappy German found himself in a most painful position. Hitherto he had not been treated with actual disrespect; but when King Bocca-Bocca one day cut him in the most unequivocal manner, he found himself so utterly neglected, that the sensation of being a nobody—a nobody too amongst niggers!—for the moment completely overcame him. A feeble ray of hope was excited shortly afterwards in his despondent heart by a hint gathered from the signs made by the negro in whose hut he lived, that a project was entertained in high quarters of giving him a coat of lamp-black, and selling him as a slave; but this idea was abandoned by its originators, possibly for want of opportunity to carry it out. Now our adventurer had observed that so long as he had a charge of gunpowder left to give away, the black men had almost worshipped him as an incarnation of the Mumbo Jumbo adored by their fathers. Reflecting on this, it occurred to him that if, by any possibility, he could contrive to manufacture a fresh supply of the valued commodity, his fortunes would be comparatively secure.

No sooner had this idea arisen in his brain, than, with prodigious perseverance, he proceeded to work towards its realization. The worst of it was, that he knew the native names neither of charcoal, sulphur, nor nitre. No matter; his stern volition was proof against all difficulties.—Having once conveyed his design to the negroes, he found them eager to assist him, though, as difficulty after difficulty arose, it required all the confidence of courage and hopeful energy to control their savage impatience. The first batch was a failure, and it was only by pretending that it was yet unfinished he was enabled to try a second, in which he triumphed over all obstacles. When the negroes had really loaded their muskets with his powder, and fired them off in celebration of the event, they indeed revered the stranger as a superior and marvellous being. For nearly eighteen months the German remained on the coast. It was a port rarely visited, and the negroes would not allow him to make any attempt to travel to a more frequented place. Thus he continued to make gunpowder for his barbarous friends, and to live, according to their notions, "like a prince;" for to do King Bocca-Bocca justice, when he learned our friend's value, he treated him like a man and a brother. What might have been his fate had he awaited in idle despondency the arrival of a vessel? As it was, the negroes crowded the beach, and fired off repeated salvos at his departure. Doubtless his name will descend through many a dusky generation as the teacher of that art which they still practice, carrying on a lucrative commerce in gunpowder with the neighboring tribes. A small square chest of gold-dust, which the escaped victim of Jesuit fraud brought back to Europe, was no inappropriate proof of the policy of doing something "in the meantime," while waiting, however anxiously, to do something else.

We knew another case in point, also connected with the late king of the French. M. de G—— was, on the downfall of that monarch, in possession of a very handsome pension for past services. The revolution came, and his pension was suspended. His wife was a woman of energy; she saw that the pension might be recovered by making proper representations in the right quarters; but she also saw that ruinous embarrassment and debt might accrue in the interim. Her house was handsomely furnished—she had been brought up in the lap of wealth and luxury. She did not hesitate; she turned her house into a lodging-house, sank the pride of rank, attended to all the duties of such a station, and—what was the result? When, at the end of three years, M. de G—— recovered his pension, he owed nobody a farthing, and the arrears sufficed to dower one of his daughters about to marry a gentleman of large fortune, who had become acquainted with her by lodging in their house. Mme. de M——'s fashionable friends thought her conduct very shocking. But what might have become of the family in three years of petitioning?

Again: one of our most intimate acquaintances was an English gentleman, who, having left the army at the instance of a rich father-in law, had the misfortune subsequently to offend the irascible old gentleman so utterly, that the latter suddenly withdrew his allowance of £1,000 per annum, and left our friend to shift for himself. His own means, never very great, were entirely exhausted. He knew too well the impracticable temper of his father in-law to waste time in attempting to soften him.—He also knew that by his wife's settlement he should be rich at the death of the old man, who had already passed his seventieth year. He could not borrow money, for he had been severely wounded in Syria, and the insurance offices refused him; but he felt a spring of life and youth within him that mocked their calculations. He took things cheerfully, and resolved to work for his living. He answered innumbered advertisements, and made incessant applications for all sorts of situations. At length matters came to a crisis; his money was nearly gone; time pressed; his wife and child must be supported. A seat—not in parliament, but on the box of an omnibus, was offered him. He accepted it. The pay was equivalent to three guineas a week.—It was hard work, but he stuck to it manfully. Not untrequently it was his lot to drive gentlemen who had dined at his table and drunk his wine in former days. He never blushed at their recognition; he thought working easier than begging. For nearly ten years he endured all the ups and downs of omnibus life. At last the tough old father-in-law, who, during the whole interval, had never relented, died; and our hero came into the possession of some £1,-500 a year, which he enjoys at this present moment. Suppose he had borrowed and drawn bills instead of working those ten years, as many have done who had expectancies before them, where would he have been on his exit from the Queen's Bench at the expiration of the period? In the hands of the Philistines, or of the Jews?

Our next specimen is that of a now successful author, who, owing to the peculiarity of his style, fell, notwithstanding a rather dashing *debut*, into great difficulty and distress. His family withdrew all support, because he abandoned the more regular prospects of the legal profession for the more ambitious but less certain career of literature. He felt that he had the stuff in him to make a popular writer; but he was also compelled to admit that popularity was not in his case to be the work of a day. The *res angusta domi* grew closer and closer; and though not objecting to dispense with the supposed necessity of dining, he felt that bread and cheese, in the literal acceptation of the term, were really indispensable to existence. Hence, one day, he invested his solitary half-crown in the printing of a hundred cards, announcing that at the "classical and commercial day-school of Mr. ——, &c., young gentlemen were instructed in all the branches, &c., for the moderate sum of two shillings weekly." These cards he distributed by the agency of the milkman in the suburban and somewhat poor neighborhood, in which he occupied a couple of rooms at the moderate rent of seven shillings weekly. It was not long before a few pupils made, one by one, their appearance at the would-be pedagogue's.—As they were mostly the sons of petty tradesmen round about, he raised no objection to taking out their schooling in kind, and by this means earned at least a subsistence till more prosperous times arrived, and publishers discovered his latent merits. But for this device, he might not improbably have shared the fate of Chatterton and others, less unscrupulous as to a resource for the "meantime"—that rock on which so many an embryo genius founders.

The misfortune of our next case was, not that *he* abandoned the law, but that the law abandoned *him*. He was a solicitor in a country town, where the people were so little inclined to litigation, or so happy in not finding cause for it, that he failed from sheer want of clients, and, as a natural consequence, betook himself to the metropolis—that Mecca *cum* Medina of all desperate pilgrims in search of fickle fortune. There his only available friend was a pastrycook in a large way of business. It so happened that the man of tarts and jellies was precisely at that epoch in want of a foreman and book keeper, his last prime minister having emigrated to America with a view to a more independent career. Our ex-lawyer, feeling the consumption of tarts to be more immediately certain than the demand for writs, proposed, to his friend's amazement, for the vacant post; and so well did he fill it, that in a few years he had saved enough of money to start again in his old profession. The pastrycook and his friends became clients, and he is at present a thriving attorney in Lincoln's Inn, none the worse a lawyer for practical knowledge of the *pates* filled by those oysters whose shells are the proverbial heritage of his patrons.

A still more singular resource was that of a young gentleman, of no particular profession, who, having disposed somehow or other in unprofitable speculations of a very moderate inheritance, found himself what is technically termed "on his beam-ends;" so much so, indeed, that his condition gradually came to verge on positive destitution; and he sat disconsolately in a little garret one morning, quite at his wits' end for the means of contriving what Goethe facetiously called "the delightful habit of existing." Turning over his scanty remains of clothes and other possessions, in the vain hope of lighting upon something of a marketable character, he suddenly took up a sheet of card-board which in happier days he had destined for the sketches at which he was an indifferent adept. He had evidently formed a plan, however absurd; that was plain from the odd smile which irradiated his features. He descended the stairs to borrow of his landlady—what? A shilling? By no means. A needle and thread, and a pair of scissors. Then he took out his box of water-colors and set to work. To design a picture? Not a bit of it; to make dancing-dolls! Yes, the man without a profession had found a trade. By the time it was dusk he had made several figures with moveable legs and arms; one bore a rude resemblance to Napoleon; another, with scarcely excusable license, represented the Pope; a third held the very devil up to ridicule; and a fourth bore a hideous resemblance to the grim king of terrors himself! They were but rude productions as works of art; but there was a spirit and expression about them that toyshops rarely exhibit. The ingenious manufacturer then sallied forth with his merchandise. Within an hour afterwards might have been seen driving a bargain with a vagrant dealer in "odd notions," as the Yankees would call them. It is unnecessary to pursue our artist through all his industrial progress. Enough that he is now one of the most successful theatrical machinists, and in the possession of a wife, a house, and a comfortable income. He, too, had prospects, and he still has them—as far off as ever. Fortunately for him, he "prospected" on his own account, and found a "diggin."

There is always something to be done if people will only set about finding it out, and the chances are ever in favor of activity. Whatever brings a man in contact with his fellows may lead to fortune. Every day brings new opportunities to the social worker; and no man, if he has once seriously considered the subject, need ever be at a loss as to what to do in the meantime. Volition is primitive motion, and where there is a will there is a way.

RECONSTRUCTION,—SUPPLEMENTAL BILL NO. 2.

PASSED AT THE JULY SESSION.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the act of the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, entitled an act for the more efficient government of the rebel States, and of the act supplementary thereto, passed on the 24th. day of March, in the year 1867, that the governments then existing in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas were illegal and void, and thereafter the same governments, if continued, were to be continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective Districts and to the authority of Congress.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the commander of any district named in said act shall have power, subject to the approval of the General of the armies of the United States, to have effect till disapproved, whenever in the opinion of such commander the proper administration of said act shall require it, to suspend or remove from office, or from the performance of official duties and the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding or exercising, or professing to hold or exercise, any civil or military office or duty in such district, under any power, election, appointment, or authority derived from or granted by, or claimed under any so-called State or the government thereof, or any municipal or other division thereof, and upon such suspension or removal such commander, subject to the approval of the General aforesaid, shall have the power to provide from time to time for the performance of the said duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed, by the detail of some competent officer or soldier of the army or by the appointment of some other person to perform the same, and to fill vacancies occasioned by death, resignation or otherwise.

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the General of the armies of the United States shall be invested with all the powers of suspension, removal, appointment and detail granted in the preceding section to district commanders.

SECTION 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the acts of the officers of the army already done in removing in said districts persons exercising the functions of civil officers and appointing others in their stead are hereby confirmed; provided that any person heretofore or hereafter appointed by any district commander to exercise the functions of any civil office may be removed, either by the military officer in command of the district or by the General of the army; and it shall be the duty of commanders to remove from office, as aforesaid, all persons who are disloyal to the government of the United States, or who use their official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct the due and proper administration of this act, and the acts to which this is supplementary.

SECTION 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the boards of registration provided for in the act entitled "an act supplementary to an act entitled 'an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,'" passed March 2, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, shall have power, and it shall be their duty, before allowing the registration of any person, to ascertain upon such facts or information as they can obtain, whether such person is entitled to be registered under said act, and the oath required by said act shall not be conclusive on such question, and no person shall be registered unless such board shall decide that he is entitled thereto; and such board shall also have power to examine under oath (to be administered by any member of such board) any one touching the qualification of any person claiming registration. But in every case of a refusal by the board to register an applicant, made in every case hereinafter provided, the board shall make a note or memorandum, which shall be returned with the registration list to the commanding Generals of the Districts, setting forth the ground of such refusal, or such striking from the list: *Provided*, that no person shall be disqualified, as a member of any board of registration, by reason of race or color.

SECTION 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said supplementary act is (among other things) that no person who has been a member of the Legislature of any State or who has held any executive or judicial office in any State, whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not, and whether he was holding such office at the commencement of the rebellion or had held it before, and who has afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered or to vote; and the words "executive or judicial office in any State" in said oath mentioned shall be construed to include all civil offices created by law for the administration of the general law of the State, or for the administration of justice.

SECTION 7. *And be it further enacted* That the time for completing the original registration provided for in said act may, in the discretion of the commander of any district, be extended to the 1st. day of October, 1867; and the boards of registration shall have power, and it shall be their duty, commencing fourteen days prior to any election under said act, and upon reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise for a period of three days the registration lists; and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list. And such board shall also during the same period, add to such registry the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said act who have not been already registered, and no person shall at any time be entitled to be registered or to vote by reason of any executive pardon or amnesty for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him from registration or voting.

SECTION 8. *And be it further enacted*, That section 4 of the said last-named act shall be construed to authorize the commanding general named therein, whenever he shall deem it needful, to remove any member of a board of registration, and to appoint another person in his stead, and to fill any vacancy in such board.

SECTION 9. That all members of said Boards of Registration and all persons hereafter elected or appointed to office in said military districts, under any so-called State or municipal authority or by detail or appointment of the District Commanders, shall be required to take and subscribe to the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

SECTION 10. That no District Commander or member of the Board of registration or any of the officers or appointees acting under them shall be bound in his action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States.

SECTION 11. That all the provisions of this act, and the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be construed liberally, to the end that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

STILL THEY COME AND GO!

NEW ARRIVALS.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED MY THIRD SUPply of Spring and Summer Goods.

Just received 5,000 yds. of beautiful Spring and Summer CALICOES.

Just received 5,000 yds. Mohair MOZAMBIQUES and LENOS.

Just received 3,000 yds. Figured JACONETTS and LAWNS.

Just received 10 dozen Ladies' and Misses' TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, and will be sold Cheap.

I have asked my friends and Customers to *come to CREECH'S* to buy their goods, and I am pleased to say that hundreds have come and are still coming.

I keep *no time worn or shelf rubbed* remnants. I buy new goods and good styles, and sell them right.

Come to CREECH'S to buy your goods,—R. Smith's Corner, Fayetteville Street.

ALEXANDER CREECH.

May 31-229-tf

Progress copy one week.

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE!

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN INFORMING OUR friends and the public, that we have in store one of the most

COMPLETE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENTS

of Goods, ever offered in this Market.

Our DRESS GOODS are composed of all the latest styles and novelties of the season.

Our Line of White Goods is Perfect, consisting of

MULL, NAINSOOK AND SWISS MUSLINS, PLAIN, CHECKED AND STRIPED ORGANDIES, TARLETANS, PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED LINEN AND MUSLIN SETTS, &c., &c.

Our goods are of the best quality and prices as low as any one can sell

WE SELL STRICTLY FOR CASH, and are content with small profits.

All we ask is an examination of our stock and we think we can please.

A. N. & J. McKIMMON.

April 5-204-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO 44 FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

IN STORE,

50 Boxes Window Glass 8x10 and upwards.
40 Cooking Stoves.
Kerosene Oil by the barrel or retail.

J. BROWN,
For HART & LEWIS.

Raleigh, June 22-268-tf

DR. LAWRENCES,

CELEBRATED

ROSADALIS,

THE GREAT SOUTHERN

Blood and Liver Medicine,

FOR SALE BY

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,

RALEIGH, N. C.

PRICE $1.50 PER BOTTLE.

Recommended by distinguished Physicians, Chemists &c. &c.

June 26-271-tf

PETERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE!

HAVING ATTENDED THE LARGE

Closing Auction Sales

Of the Season last Week, and procured

MANY VERY

DESIRABLE GOODS

SUITED TO THE WANTS OF THIS COMMUNITY, I AM PREPARED TO OFFER THE

BEST AND CHEAPEST

DRY GOODS

EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY!

Among the many to be found, are:

800 yards real silk Embroidered Grenadines, in new style, worth $1 25, at 62½ cents.

1,000 yards real Silk Embroidered Grenadines, in new style, worth $1 50, for 75 cents.

1,000 yards Silk Embroidered Grenadines, in new style, worth $2 50, for $1 00.

Plain black and solid Colored Grenadines, at correspondingly low prices.

These goods are just the thing for the season and much needed, as they have been very scarce and high.

2,000 yards neat, pretty Dress Goods, in all kinds of thin fabrics, worth 50 to 75 cents, for 25 to 37 cents.

The best article for Travelling Dresses I ever saw, worth $1 50 for 62½ to 75 cents.

The most desirable shades of gray and drab Alpacas, at 75 cents to $1 00 per yard.

6-4 White and Black Crape Morets. Also Grenadines.

5,000 yards Black Alpacas: positively the greatest bargains ever offered in this market, at 50, 62½ 75, 87½ cts., and $1; worth in every instance double the money.

3,000 yards Black Silks, of the most approved makes, in Taffetas and Gro Grain, for 1 50, 1 75, 2 00, and $2,50. These prices are from 50 cents to $1 00 per yard less than any similar goods have been offered in this market.

1,000 Parasols, in every style and variety, about half price—say from $1 50 to $2 50.

Also, Sea-side and Promenade Parasols, very desirable for travelling, watering places, &c.

The largest and finest assortment of Real Point Lace Goods ever offered in Petersburg, for less than half their value.

Real Point Collars!

Real Point Collars and Cuffs!

Real Point Sets!

Real Point Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs!

One real Point Applique Lace Shawl, a very valuable article worth $250.

10,000 yards of magnificent Lawns, from 20 to 50 cents, worth double the price.

The best Lawns ever offered in Petersburg for 25 cents.

1,000 yards Buff Linen Lawn, for Ladies' morning dresses; the most desirable goods in the market.

Also, 5,000 yards of Spanish Linen, Linen Coating, Linen Drills and Canvas Ducks, at 25 to 50 cents per yard, worth 50 cts., to $1.

Also, 100 pieces Canton Matting from 37½ to 65 cents per yard. Among them is the XX Imperial, the best Matting made.

It is not necessary to add more, nor to say I am selling lower than any one else. The public are the best judges of this, and I hope they will give their verdict substantially in my favor by their liberal patronage, and I will assure them I will leave no effort untried to please.

THOMAS SMITH.

No. 25 Sycamore Street,
PETERSBURG, VA.

June 20-266-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.

Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County, N. C.

The next Scholastic term of this Institution will commence on the First Monday in August, 1867.

The course of study to be pursued is thorough, the government firm and decided; the expenses very low; the health and morality of the community unsurpassed.

EXPENSES, *U. S. Currency*—For Session of 10 months:

Board, $10,00 per month,	$100.00
Tuition, College Classes,	40.00.
" English Classes, (Preparatory)	30.00.
Room rent, Fuel, Washing, &c., about	25 00.

All indigent young men, maimed in the late war and incapacitated for severe physical exertion will be charged only *one half* of the above rates of Tuition.

For further particulars, send for a Prospectus. Address,

L. A. BIKLE, A. M.,
Prof. Ancient Languages,
Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus Co., N. C.

June 14-262-3m

PATENT IMPROVED METHOD OF

SINKING WELLS,

OR

THE NEW LABOR SAVING

ECONOMICAL PUMPS.

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE AND exclusive right, to the patent improved method of sinking Wells, for the State of North Carolina, we desire to have a good and reliable Agent in every county of the State.

As it is desirable for every family to have an abundant supply of water, on their own premises, for convenience, safety and economy, the sale of this Pump offers a fine opening for an enterprising man in each county, to engage in profitable business.

OUR PRICES ARE FOR No. 1 SIZE, $25;

No. 2, $30,

WITH A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO AGENTS.

We have a No. 2 Pump in operation in front of our Store, No. 72, Pollock Street, which was sunk in an hour, and supplies about 3,000 GALLONS of pure water per day. They can also be seen in operation at the Gaston House, and at other places in Newbern; also at Kinston, Beaufort, Morehead city, and at many other places.

This is the cheapest and most speedy mode of obtaining water in any section, as you can exclude any stream of water reached, which is not satisfactory, and obtain only that which is most desirable.

Address correspondence for information, agencies or orders, to

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,
June 8-252-tf Newbern, N. C.

TO THE LADIES.

Another lot of T. MILES & SONS' Kid and Morocco Shoes,

ALSO, LACED AND CONGRESS LASTING SHOES.

Also, a beautiful assortment for Misses and Children.

Call and you will return to your homes, saying, "I was lucky in stopping at Cooke's and getting a pair of Miles' Shoes."

July 5-281-tf G. T. COOKE.

FOR SALE.

Another large lot of N. C. Cut HERRINGS, in kegs and Bbls.; Family Roe Herrings in kegs and Bbls.; Cross Bunings and Extra in Bbls.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

June 8-252-tf Wholesale Grocers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BLUE AND GOLD POETS:

Goldsmith,	Tennyson,
Wordsworth,	Longfellow,
Hood,	Ossian,
Cowper,	Hallock,
Moore,	Scott,
McCauley,	Meredith,
Miss Mulock,	Morris,
Willis,	Milton,
Preston,	Byron,
Burns,	Herbert,
Campbell,	Coleridge.

All just received at our new Store, next to Tuckers' new Hall.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.

May 29-248-tf

RALEIGH AND GASTON R. R. Co.,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C. May 6th, 1867.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE ON R. & G. R. R.

ON and after May 7th, 1867, trains will run on R. & G. R. R. as follows: Daily:

Mail trains leave Raleigh	9.30 A. M.
Arrive at Weldon	2.20 P. M.
Mail trains leave Weldon	10.30 A. M.
Arrive at Raleigh	3.50 P. M.
Freight train arrives at Raleigh	4.50 P. M.
" " leaves "	6.30 A. M.

The mail trains make THROUGH connections with all points North and South as quick as any other route.

W. G. LEWIS,
May 6-229-tf Gen. Supt.

Progress and Standard copy till forbid

DR. WM. LITTLE,

HAS RESUMED THE PRACTICE OF MEDicine in Raleigh and its vicinity.

OFFICE, at Col. Geo. Little's.

Raleigh, July 3-278-1m

ALLAN & JOHNSON.

WHOLESALE

Seedsmen, Nurserymen & Florists.

1506 MAIN ST.,

(UNDER ST. CHARLES HOTEL)

Richmond, Va.

Oct 13-1y

VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

The following celebrated VIRGINIA SPRINGS, of easy access by railroads and short stage lines, over good roads, in comfortable coaches by contract limited to ten passengers, will be open for visitors ON AND AFTER THE 1st OF JUNE 1867:

WHITE SULPHUR,
GREENBRIER COUNTY, W. VA.

SWEET SPRINGS AND SALT SULPHUR SPRINGS,
MONROE COUNTY, W. VA.

Route via Virginia Central railroad to Jackson River depot until about 10th. July, when the railroad will be run to Covington; and from Bonsack's, on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, via stages.

HOT SPRINGS,
HEALING SPRINGS, and
BATH ALUM SPRINGS,
BATH COUNTY, VA.

Route via Virginia Central railroad to Millboro' depot.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS,
ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY, VA.

Route via Virginia Central railroad to Goshen depot.

AUGUSTA WHITE SULPHUR ALUM SPRINGS,
(FORMERLY STRIBLING'S.)

Route via Central railroad to Staunton, thence by stages to the Springs.

ALLEGHANY SPRINGS,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, VA.

Route via Virginia Central, Orange and Alexandria, to Shawsville depot, on Virginia and Tennessee railroad.

COYNER'S SULPHUR SPRINGS,
BOTTETOURT COUNTY, VA.

Route as above to Coyner's Springs station, Virginia and Tennessee railroad.

THROUGH TICKETS

can be procured at the principal cities West, North, and South, to all the above named Springs.

THE PROPRIETORS

of the above Springs have provided an entire outfit of

NEW FURNITURE, &c.

in all departments, and will use every effort to make visitors satisfied.

May 30-250-4m*

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

NEW ORLEANS.

PROPRIETORS:

WM. A. BURD.....Of New Orleans.
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TELEGRAPH AND RAILROAD OFFICES,
IN ROTUNDA OF HOTEL.

July 4-280-3m

SOUTHAMPTON BRANDY!

FINE OLD RYE WHISKEY!!

I have in Store a few Barrels of Fine WHISKEY and old Apply BRANDY, above Proof, which I will sell in quantities exceeding one gallon.

DOUGLAS BELL,
July 15-290-tf Market Square.

BRASS PAD LOCKS, FOR DOG COLLARS.

J. BROWN,
June 29-271-tf With HART & LEWIS.

GRAIN CRADLES.

Another supply of Sinclairs 6 Finger Grain Cradles received and for sale at manufacturers prices.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
June 19-265-tf Agent.

BELMONT SCHOOL,

Granville County, N. C.

The FALL SESSION of 1867 begins July 15th.

Boys arriving at Henderson, N. C. at the proper time, will find prompt conveyance.

For Circulars, address,

R. H. GRAVES,
June 26-273-3wdaw1m Oxford, N. C.

100 REAMS BEST WRAPPING PAPER 100 lbs. to be sold cheap. Twine.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

July 16-291-tf

Standard and Progress copy.

TWO MILLERS.

I need a Practical Miller at once, and will pay a liberal price for one that can conduct the business of a Manufacturing Mill.

Early application is desired

Apply to me at Ridgeway, N. C., Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road.

July 11-287-eo3w W. F. COLLINS.

DANIEL PRATT'S GINS.

(50 SAWS).

We have one of these celebrated and reliable Gins in Store, which we will sell at manufacturers prices, freight added.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

July 16-291-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

STRANGERS VISITING RALEIGH ARE VERY politely invited to call at

WATSON'S GALLERY OF ART, AND

EXAMINE THE MANY

BEAUTIFUL

PAINTINGS,

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On exhibition at this establishment.

Photographs executed in the finest styles of the art.

Particular attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes &c.

J. W. WATSON.

Raleigh, June 4-253-tf

J. T. MORRISS & BRO.,

127 SYCAMORE STREET,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

W. H. MORRIS & CO.,

18 FAYETTEVILLE ST.,

Raleigh, N. C.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

AND

Manufacturers of all Kinds of Furniture,

—ALSO—

Dealers in Paper Hangings, Floor and Table Oil Cloth, Window Shades, Enameled Cloth and Floor Matting.

Call and examine our stock. Our motto is quick sales and small profits.

April 15-212-3m*

TO TOBACCONISTS.

It is a well established fact, that TOBACCO well flavored commands a better price and more ready sale than it does when not flavored or but badly so. Such being the case, would it not be to the interest of Manufacturers to use liberally pure flavoring materials, such as

Oil Aniseed,	Tonka Beans,
" Bergamot,	Gum Storax,
" Cinnamon,	Mace,
" Citronella,	Nutmegs,
" Cloves,	Angelica Root,
" Geranium,	Orrice "
" Lemon,	Snake "
" Mirbane,	Valerian "
" Nutmegs,	Aniseed "
" Sassafras,	Cardamom Seed,
" Wintergreen,	Coriander "
Allspice,	Fennel "
Cinnamon Bark,	Gum Arabic,
Cloves,	Olive Oil, &c.

We have constantly on hand a large stock of the above articles; also, Branding Brushes and Inks of all kinds, which we sell very low.

JORDAN & CARR,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
May 27-247-tf Petersburg, Va.

Valuable City Property for Sale.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE HOUSES and Lots in the City, (front of Nash Square) lately occupied by Mrs. Ruffin Tucker, dec'd.—The House contains 10 Rooms, all well furnished. Lot about 2½ acres, grounds beautifully ornamented with Shrubbery. Conservatory filled with the rarest flowers and garden of fine vegetables and choice fruit trees, all necessary out buildings, and well of pure water. Possession can be given immediately.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

mar 2-175-tf

ATTENTION PHYSICIANS.

A Physician, enjoying a good practice in a thriving Village of 1500 inhabitants, on the Central R. C. R. R., is desirous of selling his house and lot, together with his good will, to some reliable and intelligent Physician, as he desires to go into other business.

For particulars, apply at

June 28-273-1m THIS OFFICE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the County Court of Washington County, May Term 1867, I shall expose for sale, on Tuesday, 20th. August, 1867, at the Court House door in the town of Plymouth, the undivided interest of Joseph B. Roulhac, deceased, (which is the one half,) in the Swamp known as the "ROULHAC'S SWAMP" in Washington County—lying on the Turnpike and adjoining the lands of S. R. McRae, Hardy Everett, and others, containing, by survey,

FOUR THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN ACRES.

Said Swamp has a considerable quantity of Cypress Timber, has a fertile soil and presents every advantage, with sufficient draining, for one of the finest farms in the country.

TERMS: A credit of Six, Twelve and Eighteen months, with Two Hundred Dollars cash to pay costs and charges.

JOSHUA S. SWIFT,
Administrator, &c.

Plymouth, N. C. July 8-281-dawtw*

MEDICINES, &c.

SAUNDERS'

CATHARTIC AND ALTERATIVE PILLS.

RECOMMENDED BY THE BEST PHYSIcians. Purely Vegetable, No Calomel in them. Never Gripe; being Coated with Gum Tolu are perfectly tasteless.

For regulating the Bowels, and for the cure of Bilious Fever, Bilious Headache, Constipation or Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Piles, Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Dizziness, loss of Appetite, sick Headache, and all diseases where a reliable Cathartic medicine is required.

Dr. W. P. Mallett, who has no superior as a Physician in North Carolina, has examined the formula by which these pills are made and highly recommends them.

Col. W. J. Martin, the distinguished Patriot and Professor of Chemistry in the University of North Carolina, has analyzed them, and certifies that they contain no Mercury or any other mineral constituent whatever.

Call and get a Circular.

Prepared and sold by

R. B. SAUNDERS,
Manufacturing Chemist,
Feb 1-155-tf Chapel Hill, N. C.

For sale in Raleigh by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

THE

AMERICAN BITTERS.

The Great Southern Tonic,

AND THE MOST PALATABLE STOMACHIC EVER USED.

FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, DISORDERed Digestion, Flatulency, Sluggish Circulation of the Blood, Bilious Complaints arising from a morbid condition of the Stomach and Bowels. An Elegant Tonic in debilitated states of the Digestive Organs, or of the system generally. For the loss of appetite it is the most wholesome and effectual Tonic in the world. It strengthens nature and enables the system to triumph over disease. In wakefulness attended with tremors and general nervous derangement, it is peculiarly adapted, giving strength and tone to the nerves. To delicate Ladies and Children it is invaluable—and in fact wherever a pleasant and agreeable Tonic is wanted, this should be used.

Dr. Johnston B. Jones, one of the most scientific and well known Physicians in the Southern States, testifies to its great value, besides many others who have been greatly benefited by the use of these Bitters.

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R. B. SAUNDERS,
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Feb 1-155-tf Chapel Hill, N. C.

For sale in Raleigh by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

MESSAGE
OF
THE PRESIDENT.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

I return herewith the bill entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,' passed on the 2d day of March, 1867, and the act supplementary thereto, passed on the 23d day of March, 1867, and will state as briefly as possible some of the reasons which prevent me from giving it my approval.

This is one of a series of measures passed by Congress during the last four months upon the subject of reconstruction. The message returning the act of the 2nd of March last states at length my objections to the passage of that measure. They apply equally well to the bill now before me, and I am content merely to refer to them, and to reiterate my conviction that they are sound and unanswerable.

There are some points peculiar to this bill which I will proceed at once to consider:

The first section proposes to declare "the true intent and meaning," in some particulars, of the two prior acts upon this subject.

It is declared that the intent of those acts was—First, that the existing governments in the ten "rebel States were not legal State governments," and second, "that thereafter said governments, if continued, were to be continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective districts, and to the paramount authority of Congress."

Congress may, by a declaratory act, fix upon a prior act a construction altogether at variance with its apparent meaning, and from the time at least when such construction is fixed the original act will be construed to mean exactly what it is stated to mean by the declaratory statute. There will be, then, from the time this bill may become a law, no doubt—no question—as to the relation in which the "existing governments" in those States, called in the original act "the provisional governments," stand towards the military authorities. As these relations stood before the declaratory act, these "governments," it is true, were made subject to absolute military authority in many important respects, but not in all, the language of the act being "subject to the military authority of the United States, as *hereinafter prescribed*." By the sixth section of the original act these governments were made, "in all respects, subject to the paramount authority of the United States."

Now, by this declaratory act it appears that Congress did not, by the original act, intend to limit the military authority to any particulars or subjects therein "prescribed," but meant to make it universal. Thus over all these ten States this military government is now declared to have unlimited authority. It is no longer confined to the preservation of the public peace, the administration of criminal law, the registration of voters, and the superintendence of elections, but "in all respects" it is asserted to be paramount to the existing civil governments.

It is impossible to conceive any state of society more intolerable than this, and yet it is to this condition that twelve millions of American citizens are reduced by the Congress of the United States. Over every foot of the immense territory occupied by these American citizens, the Constitution of the United States is theoretically in full operation. It binds all the people there, and should protect them, yet they are denied every one of its sacred guarantees.

Of what avail will it be to any one of these Southern people, when seized by a file of soldiers, to ask for the cause of arrest, or for the production of the warrant? Of what avail to ask for the privilege of bail when in military custody, which knows no such thing as bail? Of what avail to demand a trial by jury, process for witnesses, a copy for the indictment, the privilege of counsel, or that greater privilege, the writ of *habeas corpus*?

The veto of the original act of the 2d of March was based on two distinct grounds—the interference of Congress in matters strictly appertaining to the reserved powers of the States, and the establishment of military tribunals for the trial of citizens in times of peace. The impartial reader of that message will understand that all it contains with respect to military despotism and martial law has reference especially to the fearful power conferred on the district commanders to displace the criminal courts and assume jurisdiction to try and to punish by military boards; that, potentially, the suspension of *habeas corpus* was martial law and military despotism. The act now before me not only declares that the intent was to confer such military authority, but also to confer unlimited military authority over all the other courts of the State, and over all the offices of the State—legislative, executive, and judicial.

Not content with the general grant of power, Congress, in the second section of this bill, specifically gives to each military commander the power "to suspend or remove from office, or from the performance of official duties and the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding or exercising, or professing to hold and exercise any civil or military office or duty in such district, under any power, election, appointment, or authority derived from, or granted by, or claimed under any so-called State or the government thereof, or any municipal or other division thereof."

A power that hitherto all the departments of the Federal Government, acting in concert or separately, have not dared to exercise, is here attempted to be conferred on a subordinate military officer. To him, as a military officer of the Federal Government, is given the power, supported by "a sufficient military force," to remove every civil officer of the State. What next? The division commander who has thus deposed a civil officer is to fill the vacancy by the detail of an officer or soldier of the army, or by the appointment of "some other person." The military appointee, whether an officer, soldier, or "some other person," is to perform the duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed. In other words an officer or soldier of the army is thus transformed into a civil officer. He may be made a governor, a legislator, or a judge. However unfit he may deem himself for such civil duties, he must obey the order. The officer of the army must, if "detailed," go upon the supreme bench of the State with the same prompt obedience as if he were detailed to go upon a court martial. The soldier, if detailed to act as a justice of the peace, must obey as quickly as if he were detailed for picket duty.

What is the character of such a military civil officer? This bill declares that he shall perform the duties of the civil office to which he is detailed. It is clear, however, that he does not lose his position in the military service. He is still an officer or soldier of the army; he is still subject to the rules and regulations which govern it, and must yield due deference, respect, and obedience towards his superiors. The clear intent of this section is that the officer or soldier detailed to fill a civil office must execute his duties according to the laws of the State, the laws of that State, and for the time being his military character is to be suspended in this new civil capacity. If he is appointed a State Treasurer he must at once assume the custody and disbursement of the funds of the State, and must perform those duties precisely according to the laws of the State; for he is intrusted with no other official duty or other official power. Holding the office of Treasurer and intrusted with funds, it happens that he is required by the State laws to enter into bond with security, and to take an oath of office, yet from the beginning of the bill to the end there is no provision for any bond or oath of office, or for any single qualification required under the State law, such as residence, citizenship, or anything else. The only oath is that provided for in the ninth section, by the terms of which every one detailed is "to take and to subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States." Thus an officer of the army of the United States, detailed to fill a civil office in one of these States, gives no official bond and takes no official oath for the performance of his new duties as a civil officer of the State; only takes the same oath which he had already taken as a military officer of the United States. He is, at least, a military officer performing civil duties, and the authority under which he acts is Federal authority only; and the inevitable result is, that the Federal Government, by the agency of its own sworn officers, in effect, assumes the civil government of the States.

A singular contradiction is apparent here. Congress declares these local State governments to be illegal governments, and then provides that these illegal governments shall be carried on by public officers, who are to perform the very duties imposed on its own officers by this illegal State authority. It certainly would be a novel spectacle if Congress should attempt to carry on a *legal* State government by the agency of its own officers. It is yet more strange that Congress attempts to sustain and carry on an *illegal* State government by the same Federal agency.

In this connection I must call attention to the 10th and 11th sections of the bill, which provide that none of the officers or appointees of these military commanders, "shall be bound in his action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States," and that all the provisions of the act "shall be constructed literally to the end, that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out."

It seems that Congress supposed that this bill might require construction, and they fix, therefore, the rule to be applied. But where is the construction to come from? Certainly no one can be more in want of instruction than a soldier or an officer of the army detailed for a civil service; with the duties of which, perhaps the most important, in a State he is altogether unfamiliar. This bill says he shall not be bound, in his action, by the opinion of any civil officer of the United States. The duties of the office are altogether civil; but when he asks for an opinion he can only ask the opinion of another military officer, who, perhaps, understands as little of his duties as he does himself; and as to his "action," he is answerable to the military authority alone. Strictly no opinion of any civil officer, other than a judge, has a binding force. But these military appointees would not be bound even by a judicial opinion. They might very well say, even when their action is in conflict with the Supreme Court of the United States, "that court is composed of civil officers of the United States, and we are not bound to conform our action to any opinion of any such authority."

This bill and the acts to which it is supplementary are all founded upon the assumption that the ten communities are not States, and that their existing governments are not legal. Throughout the legislation upon this subject they are called "rebel States," and in this particular bill they are denominated "so-called States," and the vice of illegality is declared to pervade all of them. The obligations of consistency bind the legislative body as well as the individuals who compose it. It is now too late to say that these ten political communities are not States of this Union.

Declarations to the contrary, made in these acts, are contradicted again and again by the repeated acts of legislation again by Congress from the year 1861 to 1867. During that period, whilst those States were in active rebellion, and after that rebellion was brought to a close, they have been again and again recognized as States of the Union. Representation has been apportioned to them as States. They have been divided into judicial districts for the holding of district and circuit courts of the United States, as States of the Union only can be distributed.

The last act on this subject was passed July 23, 1866, by which every one of these ten States was arranged into districts and circuits. They have been called upon by Congress to act through their Legislatures upon at least two amendments to the Constitution of the United States. As States they have ratified one amendment, which required the vote of twenty-seven States of the thirty-six then composing the Union.—When the requisite twenty-seven votes were given in favor of that amendment—seven of which votes were given by seven of these ten States—it was proclaimed to be a part of the Constitution of the United States, and slavery was declared not longer to exist in the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction. If these seven States were not legal States of the Union, it follows as the inevitable consequence that in some of the States slavery yet exists. It does not exist in these seven States, for they have abolished it also in their own State constitutions; but Kentucky not having done so, it would still remain in that State. But, in truth, if this assumption these States have no legal State goverments be true, then the abolition of slavery by these illegal governments binds no one, for Congress now denies to these States the power to abolish slavery by denying to them the power to elect a legal State legislature, or to frame a constitution for any purpose, even for such a purpose as the abolition of slavery.

As to the other constitutional amendment having reference to suffrage, it happens that these States have not accepted it. The consequence is, that it has not been proclaimed or understood, even by Congress, to be a part of the Constitution of the United States. The Senate of the United States has repeatedly given its sanction to the appointment of judges, district attorneys, and marshals for every one of these States; and yet, if they are not legal States, not one of these judges is authorized to hold a court. So, too, both Houses of Congress have passed appropriation bills to pay all these judges, attorneys, and officers of the United States, for exercising their functions in these States. Again, in the machinery of the internal revenue laws, all of these States are districted not as "territories," but as "States".

So much for continuous legislative recognition. The instances cited, however, fall far short of all that might be enumerated. Executive recognition, as is well known, has been frequent and unwavering. The same may be said as to judicial recognition, through the Supreme Court of the United States. That august tribunal, from first to last, in the administration of its duties *in bane* and upon the circuit, has never failed to recognize these ten communities as legal States of the Union. The cases depending in that Court upon appeal and writ of error from these States, when the rebellion began, have not been dismissed upon any idea of the cessation of jurisdiction. They were carefully continued from term to term until the rebellion was entirely subdued and peace re-established, and they were called for argument and consideration as if no insurrection had intervened. New cases, occurring since the rebellion, have come from these States before that court by writ of error and appeal, and even by original suit, where only a State can bring such a suit. These cases are entertained by that tribunal in the exercise of its acknowledged jurisdiction, which could not attach to them if they had come from any political body other than a State of the Union. Finally, in the allotment of their circuits, made by judges at the December term, 1865, every one of these States is put on the same footing of legality with all the other States of the Union. Virginia and North Carolina, being a part of the Fourth Circuit, are allotted to the Chief Justice. South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida constituted the Fifth Circuit, and was allotted to the late Mr. Justice Wayne. Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas are allotted to the 6th Judicial circuit, as to which there is a vacancy on the bench.

The Chief Justice, in the exercise of his duties, has recently held a Circuit Court in the State of North Carolina. If North Carolina is not a State of this Union, the Chief Justice had no authority to hold a Court there, and every order, judgment, and decree rendered by him in that Court were *coram non judice*, and void.

Another ground on which these reconstruction acts are attempted to be sustained is this: That these ten States are conquered territory; that the constitutional relation in which they stood as States toward the Federal Government prior to the rebellion has given place to a new relation; that this territory is a conquered country, and their citizens a conquered people; and that in this new relation, Congress can govern them by military power.

A title by conquest stands on clear ground. It is a new title acquired by war. It applies only to territory; for goods or moveable things regularly captured in war are called "booty," or if taken by individual soldiers, "plunder."

There is not a foot of land in any one of these ten States which the United States holds by conquest, save only such land as did not belong to either of these States or to any individual owner.

I mean such lands as did belong to the pretended government called the Confederate States. These lands we may claim to hold by conquest. As to all other land or territory, whether belonging to the States or to individuals, the Federal Government has now no more title or right to it than it had before the rellion. Over our forts, arsenals, navy yards, custom-houses, and other Federal property situate in these States, we now hold, not by the title of conquest, but by our old title, acquired by purchase or condemnation for public use with compensation to former owners. We have not conquered these places, but have simply "re-possessed" them. If we require more sites for forts, custom houses or other public use, we must acquire the title to them by purchase or appropriation in the regular mode. At this moment the United States, in the acquisition of sites for national cemeteries in those States, acquires title in the same way. The Federal Courts sit in Court Houses owned or leased by the United States, not in the court-houses of the States. The United States pays each of these States for the use of its jails. Finally, the United States levies its direct taxes and its internal revenue upon the property in those States, including the productions of the lands within their territorial limits—not by way of levy and contribution in the character of a conqueror, but in the regular way of taxation, under the same laws which apply to all the other States of the Union.

From first to last, during the rebellion and since, the title of each of these States to the lands and public buildings owned by them has never been disturbed, and not a foot of it has ever been acquired by the United States even under a title by confiscation, and not a foot of it has ever been taxed under federal law.

In conclusion I must respectfully ask the attention of Congress to the consideration of one more question arising under this bill. It vests in the military commander, subject only to the approval of the General of the army of the United States, an unlimited power to remove from office any civil or military officer in each of these ten States, and the further power, subject to the same approval, to detail or appoint any military officer or soldier of the United States to perform the duties of the officer so removed, and to fill all vacancies occasioned in those States by death, resignation or otherwise.

The military appointee thus required to perform the duties of a civil office according to the laws of the State, and as such required to take an oath, is, for the time being, a civil officer. What is his character? Is he a civil officer of the State or a civil officer of the United States? If he is a civil officer of the State, where is the Federal power, under our Constitution, which authorizes his appointment by any Federal officer? If, however, he is to be considered a civil officer of the United States, as his appointment and oath would seem to indicate, where is the authority for his appointment vested by the Constitution? The power of appointment of all officers of the United States, civil or military, where not provided for in the Constitution, is vested in the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, with this exception—that Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of Departments. But this bill, if these are to be considered inferior officers within the meaning of the Constitution, does not provide for their appointment by the President alone, or the courts of law, or by the heads of departments, but vests the appointment in one subordinate executive officer, subject to the approval of another subordinate executive officer. So that if we put this question and fix the character of the military appointee either way, this provision of the bill is equally opposed to the Constitution.

Take the case of a soldier or officer appointed to perform the office of judge in one of these States, and as such to administer the proper laws of the State. Where is the authority to be found in the Constitution for vesting in a military or an executive officer strict judicial functions to be exercised under State law? It has been again and again decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, that acts of Congress which have attempted to vest executive powers in the judicial courts, or judges of the United States, are not warranted by the Constitution.

If Congress cannot clothe a judge with merely executive duties, how can they clothe an officer or soldier of the army with judicial duties over citizens of the United States who are not in the military or naval service? So, too, it has been repeatedly decided that Congress cannot require a State officer, executive or judicial, to perform any duty enjoined upon him by a law of the United States. How, then, can Congress confer power upon an executive officer of the United States to perform such duties in a State? If Congress could not vest in a judge of one of these States any judicial authority under the United States, how can it accomplish the same thing indirectly, by removing the State judge and putting an officer of the United States in his place?

To me these considerations are conclusive of the constitutionality of this part of the bill now before me, and I earnestly commend their consideration to the deliberate judgment of Congress.

Within a period less than a year the legislation of Congress has attempted to strip the executive department of the Government of some of its essential powers. The Constitution and the oath provided in it devolve upon the President the power and the duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed. The Constitution, in order to carry out this power, gives him the choice of the agents, and makes them subject to his control and supervision. But in the execution of these laws the constitutional obligation of the President remains, but the power to exercise that Constitutional duty is effectually taken away. The military commander is, as to the power of appointment, made to take the place of the President, and the general of the army the place of the Senate, and any attempt on the part of the President to assert his own Constitutional power may, under pretence of law, be met by official insubordination. It is to be feared that these military officers, looking to the authority given by these laws, rather than to the letter of the Constitution, will recognize no authority but the commander of the district and the general of the army.

If there were no other objection than this to this proposed legislation it would be sufficient. Whilst I hold the chief executive authority of the United States, whilst the obligation rests upon me to see that all the laws are faithfully executed, I can never willingly surrender that trust, or the powers given for its execution.

I can never give my assent to be made responsible for the faithful execution of laws and at the same time surrender that trust and the powers which accompany it to any other executive officer, high or low, or to any number of executive officers.

If this Executive trust, vested by the Constitution in the President, is to be taken from him and vested in a subordinate officer, the responsibility will be with Congress in clothing the subordinate with unconstitutional power, and with the officer who assumes its exercise. This interference with the constitutional authority of the Executive Department, is an evil that will inevitably sap the foundations of our federal system, but it is not the worst evil of this legislation. It is a great public wrong to take from the President powers conferred upon him alone by the constitution, but the wrong is more flagrant and more dangerous when the powers so taken from the President are conferred upon subordinate executive officers, and especially upon military officers. Over nearly one-third of the States of the Union military power, regulated by no fixed law, rules supreme.

Each one of these five district commanders, though not chosen by the people or responsible to them, exercises at this hour more executive power, military and civil, than the people have ever been willing to confer upon the head of the executive department, though chosen by and responsible to themselves. The remedy must come from the people themselves. They know what it is, and how it is to be applied. At the present time they cannot, according to the Constitution, repeal these laws; they cannot remove or control this military despotism. The remedy, nevertheless, is in their hands; it is to be found in the ballot, and is a sure one, if not controlled by fraud, overawed by arbitrary power, or from apathy on their part too long delayed. With abiding confidence in their patriotism, wisdom, and integrity, I am still hopeful of the future, and that in the end the rod of despotism will be broken, the armed rule of power be lifted from the necks of the people, and the principles of a violated Constitution preserved.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1867.

A passenger from Fort Benton explains how General Meagher came to be drowned. He was engaged in a quarrel on the afternoon of the 1st instant with an Irishman who had insulted him. Excitement seemed to have rendered the General delirious, and at 10 o'clock P. M. he stole from his bed and fell overboard. Search was made for his body, but at last accounts it had not been recovered.

WELL TO REMEMBER.—Although many delight in bolstering up their heads at night, and sleep soundly without injury, yet we declare it to be a dangerous habit. The vessels in which the blood passes from the heart to the head are always lessened in their cavities when the head is resting in bed higher than the body; therefore in all diseases attended with fever, the head should be pretty nearly on a level with the body; and people ought to accustom themselves to sleep thus, and avoid danger.—*Medical Journal.*

CHANGE IN THE MOON'S SURFACE.—Astronomers are just now interested in a change lately observed on the surface of the moon. Our readers know that the inequalities on its surface are shown by the telescope to be real mountains and valleys, and that astronomers have given them names; among the mountains are several craters of extinguished volcanoes—one of them called the Crater of Linneus, which formerly showed a dark, deep depression in its centre. This has been filling up, and shows now an elevated circular white centre, and no longer a crater.

Sumner complained, in the Senate, last Saturday, that Congress hadn't been Radical enough. It would be just as reasonable to complain that the devil isn't wicked enough.

Luck lies in bed, and wishes the postman would bring him news of a legacy. Labor turns out at six o'clock and, with busy pen or ringing hammer, lays the foundation of a competency.

One of Brownlow's militia, on being arrested for murder in broad daylight, boasted that he had killed eighteen men. He was allowed to escape that night, as the campaign is not yet closed.

Chicago eats yearly 400,000 pairs of frog's legs; in other words, 100,000 frogs die annually for our good. They enter life as tadpoles, and depart from it fried in crumbs.

NEW JERSEY ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—The Newark *Journal* says that there is quite a large element of the Republican party which will quit the party if this issue is forced at the coming election, and adds that negro equality will not go down in New Jersey.

A Northern Radical is bad enough, but, on the score of meanness, he is not quite so debased as those of Southern birth and education.—*Savannah News.*

REGISTRATION ITEMS.—Registration in Spotsylvania county and Fredericksburg so far gives white majority 241.

In Stafford county the white majority is 568.

In Rockingham county: whites, 2,811; blacks, 415; and several hundred whites yet to be registered.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

A report from Cheraw district, South Carolina, states that several radical emissaries have been supplying the negroes with arms, until every one of them in that locality can show a musket, with ammunition in abundance. These arms, it says, are rifles rightfully belonging to United States arsenals, but in some manner surreptitiously abstracted.—*Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

The negroes should charitably and graciously and condescendingly bear in mind that the white men are white by no fault of their own.—*Prentice.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHOICE BACON!

We have a fine lot of those choice POMONA HAMS, which we cannot too highly recommend; and also a supply of N. C. and Baltimore SIDES.
July 23 296-tf JENKINS & PERRY.

BALTIMORE LEAF LARD.
Very nice, at
July 23-296-tf JENKINS & PERRY'S

PURE CIDER VINEGAR.
Manufactured by the late Mr. McKnight, of Franklin County. The very *conserve of sweet!* Try it.
July 23-296-tf JENKINS & PERRY.

PEACHES, APPLES &c.
We have an arrangement, by which we will keep daily supplied with
FRESHLY GATHERED FRUITS.
Just to think of Milk and Peaches, Preserves and Apple Pies! There is something in the contemplation of them akin to the sweet memories of *Strawberries and Cream!*
July 23-296-tf JENKINS & PERRY.

COTTON GINS AND PRESSES.
MITCHELL, ALLEN, CO.,
NEWBERN, N. C.

AGENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA, FOR HORton Gins and Condensers.
This Gin has been selected by "The American" Commissioners for the Paris Exhibition, being superior to all others in the market.
April 1-260-1t

GREATEST BARGAINS
OF THE SEASON.
2000 Yds. Calicoes, fast Colors, 10 and 12½c.
1,000 Yds. Fine Pacific Lawns, 1400 Cloth, 20c.
3 4 Lenos—good styles, 25 to 30c.
Shepherd plaid Mozambiques 30 to 40c.
6-4 Linens—6 yards makes a full dress, at 60c.
CALL AND TAKE A LOOK
before we sell them all out
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
Raleigh, July 22-295-tf

GREAT REDUCTION
IN THE PRICES OF
DOMESTIC GOODS.
Good bleached Shirtings, 12½c, 15c and 20c.
4-4 Brown Sheetings, 15 to 18c.
Good 10-4 Bleached Sheetings, 60c.
WE OFFER OUR
ENTIRE STOCK
AT GREATLY REDUCED
PRICES.
Call and see for yourselves.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
Raleigh, July 22-295-tf

"NORTH CAROLINA BOOKSTORE!"
TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO ANNOUNCE to the Public that he has purchased the stock of
BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSIC, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.
Formerly belonging to the North Carolina Publishing Company, that he has succeeded to the old stand No 1 Fayetteville St., so long and so favorably known throughout the State as the 'NORTH CAROLINA BOOK STORE,' conducted by Henry D. Turner, dec'd., and that henceforth he will conduct the Book Business in all its branches at "*The North Carolina Book Store*," *No 1, Fayetteville St.*
He would also state that he brings to the management of the business the experience of many years as a book buyer and seller, and a devotion to this particular branch of trade. He will endeavor to merit the reputation and business of the old stand.
The stock, of Books, Stationery, Music, etc., which he now offers to the public, has been well selected, and embraces a large supply of Sunday and Common School Books, Miscellaneous Books of almost every kind and variety, the North Carolina Supreme Court Reports, English Common Law Reports, and other Law Books, a very large supply of *Blank Books, Stationery*, and new Music, comprising
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT
to be found in the State; and will be sold upon the most reasonable terms.
Orders from all parts of this State *for any book or article wanted*, accompanied with the cash, or City reference, will be promptly attended to, by addressing.
JAS. H. ENNISS,
Bookseller,
No 1, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh.
July 22-294-8m

ST. CLEMENT'S HALL.
A FIRST CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
ELLICOTTS MILLS, MD.,
(NEAR BALTIMORE.)

THIS SCHOOL WAS ESTABLISHED FOR the purpose of enabling Southern Boys, at a comparatively moderate cost, to enjoy all the advantages that are afforded in the best and most expensive Northern Schools.
It has been, already, eminently successful. The Hall is a large and beautiful edifice. The Household is under the immediate charge of the Rector and his wife. The pupils are all received as members of the family; strict attention is given to their health, personal habits and to the cultivation of courteous manners, while every care is taken to unite the comforts of a home, with the strict discipline of a School. In these respects, this Institution claims to have no superior in the country.
The Teachers are all gentlemen of fine classical attainments, and the instruction is of the most thorough kind.
Circulars, containing full particulars, with references and list of pupils, will be sent to any address.
Rev. J. AVERY SHEPHERD, A. M., Rector.
REFER TO Bishop Atkinson, and the Clergy of N. C.; Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee; Bishop Wilmer, of Ala; Bishop Wilmer, of La; Gen'l Joe. E. Johnston; Gen'l Wade Hampton, S. C.
July 20-295-3m

LIFE INSURANCE.
THE
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

HAS NO STOCK CAPITAL; THE FIFTEEN Million Dollars, assets, all belong to and are under the control of, its Policy holders, which now exceed 44,000, and notwithstanding the payment of a sixty per cent dividend last year, and over 1,020,000 dollars to widows and orphans, there is now a surplus of over
6,000,000 DOLLARS.
This Company's Notes cannot be *assessed*, (nor even deducted from the Policy, as in a Stock Company, in case of death,) except on the limited endowment plan, but are canceled by anticipated dividends.
All policies non-forfeitable by their terms.
No extra charge made on policy holders, except only where the risk is extra hazardous.
The undersigned will take pleasure in explaining and proving any of his statements.
☞ All persons contemplating Life Insurance are requested, and will find it to their interest, to contrast other Companies, represented in this State, with the Conn. Mutual, as published in the Reports of the Insurance Commissioners of New York and Massachusetts.
SAMUEL D. WAIT,
General Agent for N. C.
Office with P. F. Pescud, Agent for Raleigh and vicinity.
July 18-293-3m

IN STORE AND FOR SALE.
5 Hhds. Cuba Molasses.
B. F. WILLIAMSON & CO.
July 20-296-tf

BOOK STORE.
ALFRED WILLIAMS, C. W. LAMBETH.
WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,
No. 40 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.
Book Sellers and Stationers,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
SCHOOL BOOKS,
STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS,
MASONIC BOOKS, JEWELS, REGALIA;
BOOKS ON STOCK AND AGRICULTURE; STATIONERY; PRINTING AND WRAPPING
PAPER; PRINTERS
SUPPLIES;
SCHOOL AND OFFICE REQUISITES;
ALBUMS;
PERFUMERY,
FANCY ARTICLES, &c.
We are now receiving new supplies, and will be constantly making such additions to our Stock as will enable us to furnish every article usually kept in a first class Book Store.
Our facilities are such as to enable us to furnish in a very few days, any article not on hand, and all orders will have our prompt attention.
Our business will be conducted on the cash system and every article sold at the very lowest prices.
WILLIAMS & LAMBETH.
Raleigh, April 9-207-tf

LIFE INSURANCE.
THE NORTH AMERICA
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
New Features and Advantages Which are Known as Belonging to no Other Company in the United States.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THIS COMPANY IS upon the Mutual Benefit System—the accumulated profits going to the assured.
This company makes a special deposit with the Insurance Department of the State, for which Registered policies are issued if desired, countersigned by the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New York, certifying that such policies are secured by pledge of public stocks.
No other Company gives the assured a guarantee of this character or anything equivalent.
Thirty days' of grace are allowed on all renewed premiums, and the policy remains valid and in full force during that time.
No restrictions as to travel or residence abroad at any season of the year, outside the tropics, which gives a nearly world-wide and unconditional policy.
No higher rate of premium charged for stationary Engineers, Conductors, Baggage Masters, Mail Agents, nor in consequence of change of employment after the policy is issued.
Notes are not required by this Company, but a loan may be obtained on the policy for one third of the annual premium, which is cancelled by the profits applied as dividends.
Joint policies, including man and wife, are issued by this Company, and the amount insured is payable to the survivor on the death of either.
Our dividend, January 1st, 1866, was 45 per cent.
Dividends are declared annually, and paid on settlement of 4th. Annual Premium, on all our plans upon the full amount of premiums received.
Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually or quarterly.
All policies issued by this Company are non-forfeiting, after two, in some instances, and three annual payments in others.
The per centage of premium receipts in 1865, over 1864, was 251 per cent; which is nearly double that of any other New York company.
Policies incontestable from any cause except on account of fraud.
For insurance in this Company apply to
F. H. CAMERON,
Agent for State of North Carolina, Wilmington,
or SEATON GALES,
July 4-280-eod3m Agent for Raleigh.

MISCELLANEOUS.
VINE HILL ACADEMY.

A Vacancy having occured in the above institution, the Trustees wish to engage teachers for the male and female departments for the balance of the year.
Application must be made immediately, as it is desirable that the school shall commence by the 15th. August.
Address the undersigned at Halifax, N. C.
WM. R. SMITH, Prest.
Scotland Neck, N. C. July 16-291-2awlm.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.
ALL APPLICANTS ARE RECEIVED WHO are actually prepared for the collegiate course in one or all of its Departments, or who are intending to prepare for the same.
The Collegiate course may be pursued with reference to an education purely Scientific or purely Classical. Each of the leading degrees conferred at graduation, however, requires such a blending of the studies of both branches, as will entitle its receiver to take rank as a scholar.
A student, provided he be fully employed, may devote himself to any one of the four Departments exclusively, and upon satisfactory completing the studies of that Department will receive a degree of Proficient therein. The Faculty, however, recommend all whose time and talents will allow, to diversify their studies as far as possible. None under age are permitted to change the course selected without written instruction from parents or guardians.
THE DEPARTMENTS ARE;
I. Of Languages Ancient and Modern, } Prof. W. Royall and Adj. Prof. W. B. Royall.
II. Of Mathematics, } Prof. W. G. Simmons and Adj. Prof. L. R. Mills.
III. Nat. Science—Prof. W. G. Simmons.
IV. Of Belles Lettres—President W. M. Wingate.
The Fall Term opens on 1st. day of Sept. 1867.
Tuition (Fall Term) in Preparatory School $22.00.
" " Collegiate Course $30.00.
Board (table fare) per month $10, 12½ and 15.
Room rent, servant's hire, lights, washing, and fuel are extra, and may be had on reasonable terms.
June 29-275-d1aw2m W. ROYALL, Sec. Fac.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE!
AT COST!!
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY!!!
IN consequence of the daily decline of Goods, I have resolved to offer to the Public,
AT COST,
all of my fine and well selected stock of
DRESS GOODS,
of every *description*
PRINTS,
of the newest patterns,
SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS,
of the most celebrated brands,
HATS and BONNETS,
of the latest styles,
RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, &c.,
in great variety.
SILK SACQUES AND MANTLES,
Hosiery, Gloves, Hoop and Balmoral Skirts, &c. &c.
Together with a full and complete stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's
SHOES,
of the best make.
TRUNKS and VALISES,
for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Remember this is no humbug, as the above Goods will be sold
AT COST,
For thirty days only;
And you will not have another chance very soon to buy your goods as cheap.
Come one and all, and look at the prices for yourself.
Raleigh, July 2-277-tf M. ROSENBAUM'S.

JOHN W. HINSDALE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
No. 2, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

PRACTICES in the State and Federal Courts; and in the Court of Bankruptcy for the 3d. Congressional District.
Prompt attention given to all business intrusted to his care. Claims collected anywhere in North Carolina.
July 23-294-tf

FAMILY GROCERS.
NOTICE!!!
My Store having been repaired, and my new Stock having arrived, I am again prepared to furnish my customers
"CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES."
I invite attention to the following carefully selected articles:
Prime Southampton Bacon,
No. 1 Refined Lard, (25 lb. Kegs,)
Family Flour,
Bolted Meal,
Java, Laguyra and Rio Coffees,
Fine old Teas,
Sugars of all grades,
Molasses and Syrup,
Family Roe Herring,
Rice, Salt,
Soap, Starch, &c.
All of which I will sell at lowest market price.
DOUGLAS BELL,
July 13-289-tf Market Square.

PRIME CHEWING TOBACCO!
We have just received a very choice article of
Extra Sun Cured Chewing Tobacco,
Superior to that announced a week ago. Try it by all means.
July 2-277-tf JENKINS & PERRY.

CORN! CORN!! CORN!!!
Another lot PRIME CORN, just received, which will be sold at lowest market price, by
July 9-285-tf DOUGLAS BELL,
Market Square.

HOES! WEEDING HOES! HILLING HOES!
Twelve Dozen "Elwell's" WEEDING AND HILLING HOES, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, for sale at reduced price, by
July 9-285-tf DOUGLAS BELL,
Market Square.

MISCELLANEOUS.
JOS. F. HELLEN. EUG. M. WILLIAMS.
HELLEN & WILLIAMS,
GROCERS AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
COURT HOUSE BUILDING,
NEWBERN, N. C.
July 19-291-6m

MISSES' HEELED KID SLIPPERS,
WITH ROSETTES,
Sizes 11 to 1,—at 75c per pair
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
July 19-294-tf

LADIES' SEWED MORROCO BOOTEES, $1 25 to $1.50.
ALSO,
A large stock of Shoes, which we are closing out at greatly *reduced prices*.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
July 19-294-tf

WM. LAMB,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NORFOLK, Va.
FOR the sale of Cotton, Tobacco, Lugs, Strips, Smoking and Leaf, Wheat, Flour, Corn, Dried Fruit, and all other country products,
In the Markets of
NORFOLK, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
Also Agents for Norfolk & Liverpool Steamers.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

WE HAVE ASSOCIATED WITH US C. E. DUNN, of North Carolina, who will call on his friends and acquaintances in Central and Western Carolina, and will be pleased to give all desired information by addressing him, care of B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO., Raleigh, N. C.
July 19-294-2m

LIME.
An excellent quality of Lime, suitable for fertilizing purposes can be had at Salisbury at $14.00 per long Ton, or $12.00 at Catawba Station.
Apply to
POWELL, WILSON & CO.
Catawba Station, N. C.
June 26-271-6m

WARM SPRINGS,
MADISON COUNTY, N. C.
THIS pleasant Summer Resort has been newly refitted, and is now open for visitors.
Board, per Month, ... $50 00
" " Week, ... 15 00
" " Day, ... 3 00
July 17-292-2w

FOR SALE.
The Subscriber has for sale a fine yoke of OXEN, and CART. Also, two or three good Milk Cows, that he will sell on moderate terms.
W. GASTON BANKS.
Clayton, N. C. July 12-288-2w

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA, AT RICHMOND,
SESSION OF 1867.
The next ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES will commence on the first day of October, 1867, and continue until the 1st. of March, making a term of five months.
D. H. Tucker, M. D. Prof. of the Practice Med.
R. R. Wellford, M. D. " Materia Medica, &c.
L. S. Joynes, M. D. " Physiology, &c.
James E. McCaw, M. D. " Chemistry.
Hunter McGuire, M. D. " Surgery.
F. D. Cunningham, M. D. " Anatomy.
E. S. Gaillard, M. D. " General Pathology, &c.
J. H. White, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
Every necessary means will be employed by the Faculty for the illustration of the lectures. Ample facilities will be afforded for the prosection of Practical Anatomy.
Clinical Instruction at the Howard's Grove Hospital, the College Hospital, and the Richmond City Dispensary, located in the College building.
FEES: Matriculation $5; Professors' tickets, each, $15; Demonstrator of Anatomy, $10; Graduation, $30. Board may be obtained in Richmond at from $5 to $7 per week.
The Catalogue, containing full information, will be sent to those desiring it, on application to
L. S. JOYNES, M. D.,
July 17-292-3taw2ww2m Dean of the Faculty.

FARMER'S HALL,
RALEIGH, N. C.
In store, at manufacturers' prices with freight only added:
Sinclair's 20 Inch Wheat Thresher,
" Dixie Wheat Fan,
Clemmons, Brown & Co's Cotton Gin,
Sinclair's & Smith's celebrated Cutting Knives,
March's Cotton Plows and Corn and Cotton Cultivators,
Smithe' New Coulter Corn Cultivators,
Richmond Kentucky, No. 0, and T. S. Plows and Castings,
Scully's Improved Apple Mill, and Cider Press &c.
Orders for any implements solicited and goods sent to any point on the Rail Roads.
JAMES M TOWLES,
Agent & Commission Merchant.
July 16-291-tf.

THE VERY BEST.
We have just received a supply of the justly celebrated
CYGNET CHEWING TOBACCO,
manufactured by Kingsbury and Thomas.
Apply early.
July 15-290

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

PRICES REDUCED.

Advertisements will be inserted in the *Daily Sentinel* at the following rates. A *square* will be hereafter estimated at 13 minion lines, or 1¼ inches.

One square one time	$1,00
" " each subsequent insertion less than a week	50
One square one week	3,00
Each additional square one week	2,00
One square two weeks	5,00
Each additional square two weeks	2,50
One square one month	8,00
Each additional square one month	3,00
One square two months	10,00
Each additional "	3,50
One square three months	12,00
Each additional "	4,00
One quarter column "	25,00
One half column "	40,00
One column "	75,00

Regular business cards, 15 minion lines or less, will be charged only $10 for three months.

All advertisements or cards must be changed in form at least every three months. Contracts for more than three months made only at the above rates.

Special notices or advertisements required to be inserted on inside or any special place, will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above charges.

Advertisements inserted in Weekly and Semi-Weekly at rates corresponding with the above.

Court advertisements inserted 6 weeks for $7 cash or $10 if charged.

Advertisers will always find it to their advantage to enclose the cash when they send advertisements, to the extent they wish to pay for them.

THE SENTINEL.

TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1867.

CAPT. R. A. SHOTWELL, of Newbern, is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertising for the *Sentinel* in Craven, Carteret, Jones and Onslow. He will spend the summer at Morehead City and Beaufort, and will give us the news from that section.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We regret to see the laggardness manifested in reviving and setting in motion again the active operations of the State Agricultural Society. We ought, by all means, to have a State Fair in this City in October or November next; yet the occupancy of the grounds by the military, and the dilapidated condition of the fences, would render the preparations very expensive. At the last meeting of the Society, a committee was appointed to correspond with the military authorities in order to obtain possession of the grounds. Whether any thing has been done, we have not heard. The anxiety expressed by Gen. Sickles for the material progress and improvement of his District, warrants the hope, that a full presentation of the facts, and of the advantages to be derived from holding a State Fair, would readily induce him to order a relinquishment of the premises.

The general languor and the bad prospect for the crops seem to militate against the expectation of a State Fair the present year, but this spirit of despondency and delay will never be broken, unless a progressive movement is begun. Defer the matter entirely to another year, and the same objections to an attempt, *now*, to hold a State Fair, would exist or be urged then, and the spirit of emulation and enterprise, due in a great measure to the efforts of the State Agricultural Society heretofore, would utterly expire.

We are glad to observe, that the discouragements, which are operating to render our people hopeless and dispirited, are not universal. In some sections, there is yet the true spirit abroad. Some people never tire in a good work, maugre all the discouragements which lie in their path. Their cry is onward! onward! This is what is needed throughout the South, to enable our people to shake off dull care, to surmount difficulties and bring up the country to its proper standard. We know it is difficult to hope against hope—to look beyond the dark cloud which covers almost impenetrably our Southern horizon. But one half of the courage, daring and enterprise displayed by our people in sustaining "a lost cause," even while there was only a remnant of hope, would disperse that cloud instantly or lead us to press on even in spite of it.

We observe that it is proposed, to the border counties in this State and Virginia, to hold meetings and appoint delegates to meet in Danville, Va. on the 27th inst., to organize a "Border Agricultural Society." This cannot interfere with our State Society, but must aid and encourage the spirit of progress. We hope our border Counties will attend to the proposition.

Will any movement be made to revive the State Agricultural Society and the State Fairs? We beg our people to act promptly in the matter.

PAPER MILLS.

It is a fact that can be established, that manufacturers in North Carolina have shipped paper to the North, that it has been bought there by Southern men under the impression that it was of Northern manufacture, and re-shipped to the South and sold at a paying advance upon the price at which it was originally held in North Carolina.—*Southern Opinion.*

The Richmond *Southern Opinion* states a well-known fact. The Forest Manufacturing Company, partly owned and managed by our friend, W. B. Allegre, Esq., formerly of the Richmond *Enquirer*, the machinery of which is of the first order, and is turning out a splendid article of newspaper daily, ships a large proportion of its manufacture to New York, simply because the home demand is not sufficient to sustain the mill.—The *Sentinel* has been printed on the paper made at this mill, since it commenced operations, and our readers fully appreciate its whiteness and good character. By the way, there is not a more obliging and prompt operator in the South than Mr. A. He is making paper of the quality now used by the *Sentinel*, at seventeen cents per pound, delivered in Raleigh. He will supply the press of this and the adjoining States on the best terms possible, for cash. Paper is vastly too high. The high prices paid for rags, and other material, render it impossible to bring it down to a living price for the press. Newspapers are compelled to work for old prices, while they pay almost two prices for labor and material of all kinds. Hence, in the South, many of our papers are short-lived.

There are several paper mills in this State, all of them doing business with New York and other distant markets, besides supplying their own neighbors.

PRESIDENT'S VETO MESSAGE.

We are indebted to the Washington *Evening Express* for President Johnson's last veto message on reconstruction, in advance of all other papers. We insert it as a part of the history of the times. Its ability and the force of its reasoning will be admitted by all lovers of the Union and the Constitution, but it was of no more force *with the Congress*, than the green withes with which Delilah bound Sampson.

EDITORIAL CHIT-CHAT.

Congress has adjourned, greatly to the relief of the country, and the supplementary re-construction legislation is law. At least it will be regarded and observed as law by the people of the South, though the question has not been inaptly raised whether that can be law, which is to be executed without the responsibility of the sole Executive power of the government. Discussion of its merits, so far as we are concerned, is estopped, and the obligation remains to make the best we can out of circumstances as they present themselves. To that end, we shall confine ourselves to appeals to our people to *register*, and to vote for such men to represent them in the Convention as will oppose the proscriptive and vindictive schemes of ultra Radicalism.

Cotemporaneous with the adjournment of Congress, there is much of a lull in the elements generally. Scarcely a leaf of excitement is stirred in any direction. The gallant Maximilian has gone beneath the waters, leaving scarcely a ripple on the surface above his princely head. Crime, in the various sections of the country, has, for a moment, sheathed its bloody dagger. We look over our mass of Northern exchanges, received last evening, and fail to find, even in the most sensational of the number, a solitary story of "rebel outrages," or a reported instance of "cruelty to the negro" or "persecution of Union men! It would be unreasonable to expect that this latter remarkable state of things can be other than very temporary, however. One might as well look for Stevens to grow magnanimous or Wendell Phillips to become rational.

Such items as we find afloat, we condense for the benefit of our readers:

—— First, we have the rumor,—which *would* be important, if true,—that a Mr. Abbott, a brother of the historian, has broached a proposition to the leading members of Congress for the annexation of Mexico, which he intimates meets with the approbation of Juarez and the chiefs of the Mexican republican party. The latter fear, it is said, another foreign intervention on account of the execution of Maximilian, or a continuation of the intestine strife engendered by bad blood between the leading military chieftains, and are satisfied with annexation, provided they themselves can be secured to good offices in the country.—Mr. Abbott's propositions were received with some hesitation by Mr. Sumner and General Banks, but other members, among whom were Messrs. Howard, Chandler, Cole and others, received the propositions with much favor.

As we have said above, there is no indication that the powers of Europe evince any inclination to take any further notice of the butchery of the hapless Archduke than through the empty mockery of Court mourning. So there can be no ground of sensitiveness, with the Radical apologists of his murder, on that score. Let them base an annexation scheme on the plea that it is their "manifest destiny" to secure "*Republican*" forms of government to "all the world and the rest of mankind." How would it do to add Mexico to one of the "Military Districts!"

——The cholera is said to be raging in Central Kansas and in some parts of the Indian territory with the same virulence that marks it in large and uncleanly cities. One would think that the primitive freshness of the earth and the sweetness of the air on the plains would expel the epidemic or at least lessen its deadliness. Out there no sewers or foul streets breed contagion; no vaults spread miasma; no bone-boiling vats poison the air; no tenement houses nourish the pestilence. The frontiersman breathes a pure atmosphere, eats coarse, wholesome food, and takes abundant physical exercise. The conditions of his daily life, according to popular theories, ought to render him proof against cholera. But he dies of it with as swift a decline as a pale faced child bred in a crowded alley. About all we know of cholera is that it is a great circumnavigator, and that it seems to be ravaging the plains now, because it has got that far on its dreadful journey back to the Orient.

—— The N. Y. *Tribune* does not know what Congress means by its action, "unless it is to eternize, if not absolutely repudiate, the public debt." The New York *Commercial* (Republican) follows this up by intimating that the measures persisted in will bankrupt the government and the country. Of this there is not a shadow of doubt. The South will not be the heaviest sufferer by these measures, in the long run. Their retro-active effect will tell after a while.

——Two Protestant missionaries, who have traveled from two thousand to three thousand miles in the interior of China, report that empire everywhere open to missionary enterprises. Here is a field for Radical philanthropy and a Celestial "Bureau."

——The New York papers are discussing the policy of that State selling out its public works to get rid of the State debt. This debt is now $50,000,000, and the public works, the Syracuse *Journal* thinks, will sell for four-fifths of that amount, so that the sale would almost free the State from debt. The policy is a wise one, which ought to be carried into effect in all cases where States are interested with individuals in works of Internal Improvement, without reference to the question of State indebtedness. Where the latter exists, of course the reason of the thing is strengthened.

None know better than the leaders of the Radical party, that it has violated too grossly every right of the citizen, and trampled too unblushingly upon the Constitution, for its existence to be tolerated one moment after the reason of the nation regains its throne.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Choice Hams, (and they *are* choice, sure enough,) Baltimore Leaf Lard and Pure Cider Vinegar, at Jenkins & Perry's.

Our friend Perry also waxes eloquent on the subject of Peaches and Milk,—a *fruitful* theme.

Labor Saving Pump, Agricultural Implements, &c.: Mitchell, Allen & Co., Newbern.

MORE ARRESTS.—We learn that three more citizens of Fayetteville, Messrs. Phillips, Powers and Nixon, have been arrested and brought to this city, on the charge of complicity in the killing of the negro, who committed the rape upon the person of a respectable young lady in that town.

MILITARY COMMISSION.—We learn that the Military Commission ordered by Gen. Sickles, composed of Col. J. V. Bomford, President, Lt. Col. T. P. Johnston, Capt. P. H. Remington, Lt. C. E. Hargous, Lt. Lewis E. Granger, with Gen. Rob't Avery as Judge Advocate, met on yesterday in the Commons Hall. Messrs. Toler, McRae, Watkins, Phillips and Powers, all of Fayetteville, were brought before the Court. We had heard that a Mr. Nixon was also to be arraigned, but our informant did not think he was present.

Col. E. G. Haywood, employed by the military authorities, appeared for the prosecution. Messrs. S. F. Phillips and R. H. Battle, jr., were admitted by the Court for the defence.

The five parties mentioned above were all arraigned under the general charge of murder,—specification that Capt. Toler fired the pistol and the others were present, aiding and abetting. All the accused plead not guilty both to the charge and the specification. The counsel for the defense entered the plea, that the Court did not have jurisdiction of the case; which was overruled.

The testimony for the prosecution was commenced, but, as we are informed that the publication of the testimony and proceedings are prohibited by the Court for the present, we give simply the above items of news, which we obtained from a spectator, and not a reporter, to relieve the anxiety which is felt in the case.

HON. A. S. MERRIMON.—We learn that this gentleman has resigned his position on the Superior Court bench, and that he will locate in this City and resume the practice of his profession. We extend to him a cordial welcome to Raleigh. He has won high distinction on the bench, as an able, upright and independent Judge. Professionally and personally, he will be an acquisition to the community.

HENDERSON FAIR.—At a meeting of the Granville, Warren and Franklin Central Agricultural Society, at Henderson, on the 18th inst., it was resolved to hold a Fair at Henderson, on the 16th., 17th. and 18th. of October next. Arrangements were made to procure a speaker to deliver the usual oration, and a resolution was passed, ordering that the grounds shall be appropriated to agricultural exhibitions only. We doubt the policy of both resolutions. Our fairs should encourage emulation and enterprise in all the industrial vocations and the arts. Let every body bring anything and everything they have to exhibit—not excluding their pretty women and children. As to orations, we have seen little or no good resulting from them. Better have two or three scientific and practical essays on agriculture, &c., every day, or several *talks* from practical men, instead.

STATE ITEMS.

——The *Journal* estimates the present population of Wilmington at 15,000.

——The store of Messrs. P. F. McNamee & Co., Henderson, caught fire last week, but the flames were extinguished before any considerable amount of damage was done.

——Mrs. E. W. Cohen, wife of Rev. A. D. Cohen, of the Baptist Church, died in Newbern, a few days since.

—— The *Dispatch* mentions it, as a startling fact, that the port of Wilmington has been seriously damaged by the effect of the late rains. The immense quantities of sand carried from the hills by each deluge found a bed in the river, proving thereby a serious obstruction to shipping. The docks at the foot of Ann and Orange streets have become, as it were, almost entirely choked up with sand, a bar of it now lying extended some twenty feet or more into the bed of the river.

The *Dispatch* appeals to the Commissioners of Navigation and the City Council to take immediate steps to repair the damage.

—— Gen. R. B. Vance, of Buncombe, and M. J. Fagg, Esq., late of Alabama, have established an agency, in Asheville, for the purchase and sale of real estate in this and adjoining States. The Asheville *News and Farmer* says:

"Already they have a large quantity of land for sale, and orders to make purchases of land and residences in this section of our State. Should our people wish to sell or purchase real estate, we would advise them to put it into the hands of these gentlemen. We will guarantee that all business entrusted to them will be conducted on the strictest principles of honesty."

We endorse that, every word.

"There is no one man who has done *more*, ostensibly, to hinder and delay the reconstruction cause, as to North Carolina, than Jonathan Worth has done, since the surrender; and there is no press in the State which has done more, in the same direction and time, than the Raleigh *Sentinel*."—*Newbern Republican.*

It is well, perhaps, that *lying* does not kill people, or the miserable machine that grinds every other day for the benefit of Radicalism in Newbern, would have been dead long ago and had its deserts. Its phrensy and falsehood are beneath contempt.—*Sentinel.*

Mr. Davis was present *in cog* at the Montreal Theatre Royal, a few evenings since, at a representation for the benefit of the Southern relief fund. He was enthusiastically cheered on being recognized, and acknowledged the compliment by bowing repeatedly.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Monday Evening Dispatches.

RADICAL PROSPECTS.

WASHINGTON, July 22,—M.

The Republican Congressional Committee, in a circular, say they have the names of 20,000 Southern loyalists, to whom documents are regularly sent. The report says that only money is needed to carry the Southern States at the election provided for by Congress.

MARKETS AND FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, July 22, M.

Cotton firm. Middling 27.

Stocks strong. Gold $1,39½. 5-20 coupons of '62 $111¼.

Tuesday Morning Dispatches.

FROM MEXICO.

GALVESTON, July 22,—P. M.

A week's later intelligence has been received. The Brownsville *Ranchero* doubts the report that an army of observation under Cortinas has been sent to the Rio Grande.

It publishes extracts from a letter said to have been written by Escobedo to Gomez, directing by every means in his power to make the country Mexican. And as all the property in the hands of foreigners was acquired by the Mexican's misfortune, it shou'd be taken, and the owners hunted from the country.

He said: My motto is death to all strangers and thieves. There is no danger of the Yankee's interfering with us as long as the Southern States are kept out of the Union. Besides the black men would side with us, and may at any time pronounce against the whites. Before we get through with the foreigners, the yankees will think that we are in earnest. And the time will come when their notables will be begging for their own heads instead of Austrians.

Up to the 13th inst., Marquez had not been found. It is suppoced that he is secreted in the house of the British Minister. Diaz has ordered the capture of Foreign Representatives, who do not recognize the Liberal Government. Seven hundred Austrian prisoners have been sent to Puebla.

Twelve more Generals have been shot at Queretero.

Juarez has issued orders for the convocation of Congress to elect a President.

Ortega is, in person, at Monterey.

Capt. Freeman, of the Revenue Cutter *Wilderness*, who conveyed Madame Juarez and party to Vera Cruz, reports the Liberals to be extremely independent and saucy.

The Prussian Consul at Vera Cruz is conducting negotiations with the Liberals for the release of the Austrian prisoners.

Santa Anna is still alive at Campeachy.

The captors are awaiting instructions from the Liberal government.

The feeling is that he will undoubtedly be shot.

Advices to the same effect have been received *via* Matamoras.

CROPS IN THE EAST.

WILMINGTON, July 22—P. M.

The weather generally, since the late heavy rains, is favorable to crops, though some localities are now threatened with drought.

GEORGIA MATTERS.

AUGUSTA, July 22, P. M.

The wheat yield is larger than it has been for many years. The corn crop is abundant. The recent rains have secured the older corn, while the younger promises finely. Cotton is from three to four weeks late. The weed is good and is boiling well. The prospects are favorable.

Gen. Pope orders the enforcement of General order No. 10, which prohibits civil officers from using any influence whatever to deter or dissuade people from taking a part in the reconstruction of the State Governments under the military acts.

SAVANNAH, July 22,—P. M.

Registration will not be closed in the city until August. Total, so far, whites 2,259, blacks 3,082. The registration for Chatham and Effingham Counties stands, whites 272, blacks 1,716.

SURRATT TRIAL—FINANCES, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, July 22—P. M.

Rev. Chas. Boucher, with whom Surratt was concerned in Canada, was on the stand. His evidence is that Surratt knew nothing of his mother's danger. Ruled out, on motion of the prosecution.

Father Boucher's testimony is damaging to Dr. McMillan's for truthfulness. Boucher put him out of his house for impertinence when Boucher remonstrated with McMillan about the wrong of abortion.

The defence closed and the prosecution commenced rebutting. It is hoped that the evidence will be closed in two days.

It was Senator Tipton who objected to Greeley's confirmation as Minister to Austria. No inducement could cause him to support a bailer of Jeff Davis.

The Treasury holds $117,000,000 of treasure, whereof £21,000,000 is in gold certificates.

Internal Revenue to-day, $965,000.

Vera Cruz advices *via* New York say that Maximilian's body is being brought there for delivery to the Americans.

The *Tribune* considers Greely's nomination a joke on the part of Seward.

J. Tomeny, of Tennessee, who has been on trial here for stealing valuable papers from a Quartermaster, was honorably discharged.

A dispatch from Gen. A. J. Smith announces the safe arrival of the train at Fort Harker with Bishop Loing, the Priests and Sisters of charity who were reported massacred.

FIRE.

MEMPHIS, July 22—P. M.

An incendiary fire at the Navy Yard destroyed, among other things, three hundred bales of cotton. Loss $100,000.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR—VIRGINIA POLITICS—RICHMOND HUSTINGS COURT.

RICHMOND, July 22, P. M.

Hon. Montgomery Blair spoke at the Rockbridge Alum Springs on Saturday. He severely denounced the radicals. Of President Johnson, he said that he had defeated the Conservative party by retaining his enemies in office. He would advise him now to get rid of these spies around him, and make Gen. Grant, who he believed was a just man, temporary Secretary of War. A telegram to the *Dispatch* says about three hundred persons were present, among them Gen. Joe. Johnston.

Gov. Pierpoint spoke at Halifax C. H., to-day, to about 3,000 persons. He was followed by both white and colored speakers.

The *Whig* has accounts of a meeting in Charlotte county, at which Col. Hurry, a Confederate Colonel of infantry, presided. Delegates were appointed to the Republican Convention.

A Republican meeting has also been held in Amelia county.

Charles P. Bigger, Superintendent of the Alms House, has been removed by the military authorities, and Mr. Pierce, the former incumbent, reinstated.

The Magistrates of the Hustings Court held a meeting, to-day, to reply to Gen. Schofield's recent communication. The reply will be sent to-morrow.

MARKETS AND FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, July 22,—P. M.

Cotton more active and firm. Sales 3,000 bales at 27.

Flour steady. Southern $9@$17.

Wheat quiet. New amber Georgia $2,70@2,80; White $2,85. New Tennessee White $2,75.

Naval Stores quiet.

Stocks generally steady—Gold $1.39½; 5-20's, coupons of '62, 111¼.

BALTIMORE, July 22, P. M.

Cotton firmer, active. Middling uplands 25½ @26.

Wheat, there is a large supply. The offerings are 40,000 bushels, which is nearly all taken; declined 15@25. Prime and choice Maryland red $2,35@240.

Corn steady. White $1,16@1,18. Yellow $1,-12@$1,14.

Bacon shoulders 13@13½. Rib sides 15.

WILMINGTON, July 22—P. M.

Spirits Turpentine steady at $2.75@46. Tar firm at $4. Cotton nominal at 25c.

LIVERPOOL, July 22, 2 P. M.

Cotton firm. Sales 12,000 bales.

LONDON, July 22, P. M.

Consols 94 5-16. Bonds 72½.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Gent's ready made CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS,

AT COST

For thirty days only,

at M. ROSENBAUM'S.

July 2-277-tf

YOUR LAST CHANCE!

Only two more cases of those find CALF BOOTS at $4,00.

at M. ROSENBAUM'S.

July 2-277-tf

LIME, PLASTER, CEMENT AND HAIR.

A Large supply always on hand and for sale on most favorable terms by

WORTH & DANIEL.

Wilmington, N. C.

P. S. MONTHLY RECEIPTS OF FRESH LIME FROM MAINE.

July 11-287-6m

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

LOUISBURG FEMALE COLLEGE,

FRANKLIN Co., N. C.

The Fall Session will begin on the *Fourth Wednesday* in July.

Superior advantages are here offered to a limited number of pupils. Location pleasant and healthful. Course of study extensive. Instruction thorough and systematic. Standard of attainments high. Religious advantages ample. Terms reasonable. For Catalogues containing full particulars, apply to

P. M. JONES,

June 10-258-tf President.

THOMASVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE.

THOMASVILLE, N. C.

REV. D. R. BRUTON, A. M., PRESIDENT, and Professor in Mental and Moral Philosophy and Belles Lettres.

JOHN M. DAVIS, A. M., Professor in Mathematics and Ancient Languages.

——, Professor in Natural Sciences.

Mrs. NANNIE S. DAVIS, Teacher in English Literature and Assistant in Music.

Miss THEO. A. WELSARP, Teacher of French and Assistant in English.

Miss CARRIE M. BUTCHER, Teacher in Music.

——, Teacher in Oil Painting, Drawing &c.

Mrs. M. W. DAVIS, Matron.

The Fall Term of the next Collegiate year will commence on Thursday, 30th. of July, and close 20 weeks thereafter.

For Catalogue, giving full particulars, address the President.

June 28-274-4w

FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

WARRENTON N. C.

THE *fifty third* session of this Institution will commence on the 17th. of July, with a full corps of experienced and efficient instructors.

The course of study extensive, instruction thorough and systematic. Government parental, and attention paid to refinement of taste and manners; as well as to developing the intellect and storing the mind. Warrenton is noted for healthfulness; and a favorite resort of persons from the Eastern part of the State, during the sickly seasn.

Pupils received at all stages of the session, and boarded through vacation if desired. For Circulars, and further particulars address either Rev. M. M. MAR-HALL, Mrs. M. J. WILCOX, or Rev. WM. MCGEHEE, D. D.

June 21-267-d3m

YADKIN COLLEGE AND

B. F. SEMINARY,

Davidson County, N. C.

THE above Institutions will open, in buildings a mile apart, August 1st. 1867.

The President of the Institutions will be assisted by the necessary Teachers.

The duties of the two schools are positively distinct.

Students can board with private families, if they prefer. Our boarding-houses and offices have been re-arranged, so as to insure comfort.

Books, clothing, &c., kept on hand, near by, for accommodation at a small per cent.

The President hopes to be able to enter ten young men from ten different counties for the next session, and perhaps longer, and wait with them until they can pay by teaching or otherwise. They must be over twenty, sound in body, and willing to observe certain rules, a copy of which they will receive on application.

EXPENSES FOR A SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS:

Tuition, from $5.00 to $20 00. Payment in advance.

Board, $45.00.

Entrance, $1.00.

Board is $10.00, if paid by the month.

For further information, address,

Rev. G. W. HEGE, A. M.

July 3-278-4wswlawlw. President.

MISS MANGUM'S PRIVATE SCHOOL.

The tenth Session of Miss Mangum's School for Young Ladies, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Willie P. Mangum, will commence on the 1st. of August, 1867.

For Circulars, address,

Miss M. P. MANGUM,

Care of Dr. J. F. CAIN,

June 13-260-6w Hillsboro, N. C.

FRANKLINTON MALE ACADEMY,

Will resume duties on 22d. July 1867. Tuition per session from $14 to $31.

Board per month $12 to $15. For Circulars address,

GEO. W. NEAL, A. M. Principal.

June 27-272-tf

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

HILLSBORO, N. C.

MISSES NASH AND MISS KOLLOCK, PRINCIPALS.

The Fall Term of 1867 will open on the 26th. July, and continue twenty weeks.

Circulars forwarded on application.

June 3-253-3m*

SELECT SCHOOL FOR

YOUNG LADIES

The next Session of Mrs. HOWELL'S Select School will commence July 18th. 1867.

English Branches, Music, French and Latin will be thoroughly taught.

For particulars, address,

MRS. V. C. HOWELL.

July 9-285-sod2w Raleigh, N. C.

OXFORD FEMALE ACADEMY,

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

Rev. H. G. HILL, PRINCIPAL.

THE Fall Session opens Thursday, the 25th. July 1867.

Circulars forwarded upon application.

June 19-265-2awów

TRINITY COLLEGE.

THE next Term will commence Aug. 14.

Tuition, $20 to 30 per. Session.

Board, $12 per month.

Washing 75cts. to $1,00 per month.

Payment in currency in advance.

July 11-287-4d B. CRAVES.

DAVENPORT FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE SUMMER AND FALL TERM OF THIS Institution opens the 3rd. of July 1867, with a full corps of experienced teachers.

Board $11.00 per month.

Tuition the same as in other Institutions of like grade.

For Catalogue address,

J. R. GRIFFITH.

July 11-287-eod2w Lenoir, Caldwell Co. N. C.

SELECT MALE SCHOOL,

WARREN COUNTY, N. C

The 5th. Session of this School will commence July 18th. and continue 20 weeks.

TUITION: Classics $25; Elementary Branches $20.

BOARD, including every thing except lights and towels, $75.

No deduction made except in case of protracted sickness. Location healthy. Neighborhood pleasant. Pupils will be met at Littleton Depot, if requested.

Address,

JOHN GRAHAM, Principal; or

Rev. C. M. COOK,

July 11-287-2w* Littleton, N. C.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Rev. R. BURWELL,

JOHN B. BURWELL, A. M. } Principals.

THE next Session commences on the 1st. day of October and continues until 30th. June, 1868.

For Circular and Catalogue, containing full particulars as to terms, &c., address,

Rev. R. BURWELL & SON.

Charlotte, July 12-286-3aw10w1.

MASON'S PATENT

FRUIT JARS, 1 and 2 quarts,

For Sale by the single one, or dozen.

J. BROWN,

Raleigh, June 13-260-tf With HART & LAWS.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

FOR SALE,

VERY FINE BLACKBERRY WINE,

made last year.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

July 5-281-tf Wholesale Grocers

CORN.

1,500 Bushels Corn for sale.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

July 1-276-tf Wholesale Grocers.

SMUT MACHINES!

"McMANNEN'S *Celebrated Seed and Screening Machine*,"—the best in the world.

We are Agents for the sale of the above, and will furnish the same at manufacturer's prices.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

July 11-287-tf Raleigh, N. C.

Standard and Progress copy.

HERRINGS! HERRINGS!! HERRINGS!!!

50 Barrels N. C. Cut Herrings,

50 " No. 1, Gross Herrings, Norfolk Inspection,

Barrels Cocoa Nuts,

just received and for sale by

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

July -276-tf

TO FARMERS.

H. L. Emory & Son's Cotton Gins.

Eagle, " "

Brown, Clemmons & Co's. Georgia Cotton Gins

Daniel Pratts' reliable

Ingersoll's Cotton Press,

H. L. Emory & Son's Railway Horse Powers,

Hutchinson's Patent Cider and Wine Mill,

Scully's Cider and Wine Mill,

All kinds Leather and Gum Belting,

Plantation Bells,

Union and Doty's Washing machines,

Collins' Cast Steel Plows,

Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, &c.,

We are agents for the sale of all the above, and propose to sell at manufacturer's prices and warrant all we sell.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

REFER TO

A. T. Mial, Wake Co.

D. Hinton, " "

D. W. Mordecai, " "

Dr. W. J. Hawkins, Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.

Col. J. M. Heck, Warren, Co.

Raleigh, N. C. July 10-286-tf

Standard and Progress.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUFFALO SPRINGS,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY, VA.

THIS well known Watering place, newly improved and fitted up, is now open for

THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

THE FOLLOWING TARIFF CHARGES HAS BEEN ADOPTED:

BOARD, PER DAY	$ 2,50.
" " WEEK	12,50.
" " MONTH	35,00.

CHILDREN AND SERVANTS HALF PRICE!!

After June 15th. the Regular HACKS,

FROM THE SPRINGS WILL MEET

PASSENGERS

From Richmond at Scottsburg depot, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and from Danville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

A BAND

Has been engaged for the season, and other Amusements are provided.

T. PAXSON,

June 3-253-2m Proprietor.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,

LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA.

GEN. R. E. LEE, PRESIDENT, aided by a corps of twenty Instructors, including a Professor of Law.

The next session will begin on 3rd. Thursday in September, and end on 3rd. Thursday in June.

Lexington may be reached by stage from Staunton or Goshen on the Virginia Central Rail Road; from Lynchburg by Canal, or by stage from Bonack's on the Va. & Tenn. Rail Road.

For further particulars apply to Clerk of the Faculty for Catalogue.

July 2-276-5w

COTTON GINS.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES TO CARRY on the manufacture of COTTON GINS, and would be pleased to furnish any one that may need any thing in his line.

The Gins are made of the best material that can be had, and the performance is warranted in every respect. No pay required, until the Gin is tested.

Repairing done to order. Having been engaged in the business for the last twenty-five years, I flatter myself that I understand it.

References given if required.

SAM'L BOWLAND.

Raleigh, July 15-290-1m

LARD.

50 Kits Sweet White Lard, for family use, just received.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

July 10-286-tf Wholesale Grocers.

PRIME WHITE MEAL.

One hundred Bushels Prime White meal, just received by

DOUGLAS BELL.

July 15-290-tf

FINE CHEWING TOBACCO.

10 Half Boxes fine Chewing Tobacco manufactured in 1863.

Call and see it.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

July 16-291-tf

FINE MULES FOR SALE.

The Subscriber has FOUR LARGE FINE MULES for sale, which he wishes to sell *for cash*. Any one wishing to purchase would do well to call soon.

JAS. A. JOHNSON,

July 17 292 1aw3t Barclaysville, Harnett Co.

FINANCIAL CIRCULAR

THOS. BRANCH & CO., Richmond, Va. BRANCH, SONS & CO. Augusta, Ga.

REPORTED BY

THOS. BRANCH & SONS,

Bankers and Commission Merchants, Petersburg, Va.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Bank of Cape Fear	26
" Charlotte	24
" Clarendon	4
" Commerce	16
" Fayetteville	10
" Lexington	16
" " at Graham	23
" North Carolina	46
" Roxboro'	52
" Thomasville	30
" Wadesborough	4
" Washington	14
" Wilmington	24
" Yanceyville	9
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	28
Farmer's Bank of North Carolina	25
Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co	6
Merchants' Bank of Newbern	55
Miners' and Planters' Bank	35

We pay corresponding high prices for other Bank notes.

Prices liable to change and pay the best rate the day received.

Packages received by Express and remitted for promptly in Currency or New York funds, free of cost.

July 16-293-tf

FOR SALE.

The best and most desirable lot in the town of Albemarle, Stanly County, N. C. containing two acres of land, with a

GOOD TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE

of seven large and well finished rooms. Piazza in front. Kitchen, Smoke-house, Stables and other out-houses, a good and lasting well of water, nice flower yard, &c.

Price very low for cash. Apply at *Sentinel* Office, or address,

R. ANDERSON,

June 11-3mw* Albemarle.

RAILROADS.

GREAT NATIONAL

DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE

TO THE WEST.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO AND

RALEIGH AND GASTON

RAIL ROADS.

PERSONS wishing to travel or *Emigrate* to the *Western* and *South Western* States from this part of North Carolina, are informed, that permanent arrangements have been made between the above Rail Roads, by which Passengers can obtain through tickets, at the Office of the *Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road at RALEIGH*, to

St. Louis, Mo.
Cincinati, Ohio.
Chicago, Ill.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Cleveland Ohio.
St. Josephs, Mo.
Cairo, Ill.
Memphis, Tenn.
Louisville, Ky.
Milwaukie, Wis.
Detroit, Mich.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Kansas City, Mo.
Columbus, Ohio.

and all Western and South Western Cities.

Passengers *goin West from Raleigh, via the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road, can either take the Route, via. Portsmouth and Bay Line of Steamers to Baltimore, or the route, via Richmond & Fredericksburg and Potomac Rail Road*, to Washington City, where close connections are made with three Daily Express Trains on the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road for all Western Cities, leaving as follows:

LEAVE BALTIMORE,

Mail Train,	8.45, A. M.
Fast Line,	5.20, P. M.
Express train,	9.45, P. M.

LEAVE WASHINGTON CITY,

Mail Train,	7.45 A. M.
Fast Line	4.30, P. M.
Express Train,	8.45, P. M.

The advantages of this line over all others in Palace State Room Day and Night Cars, Saving in Time and distance, and so few changes of Cars, combine to render this the most pleasant and desirable Route, especially to Families, or Ladies Travelling Alone. There being but ONE Change of Cars between Baltimore, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and but TWO to St. Louis, Cairo, Chicago, and the principal Cities West and South.

From *five* to *ten Dollars* will be saved by purchasing *through tickets*, besides a great deal of *annoyance at Points* where *Cars and Baggage* are changed, whereas Passengers, holding *through tickets*, will get their *Baggage* checked through, and all transfers of *Passengers* and *Baggage* are made without any additional expense to the Passenger except the cost of through tickets. *Passengers on through tickets* can stop at *any point* on the route, as *through tickets are good until used.*

Passengers leaving Raleigh, Saturday morning, will not be detained at Baltimore or Washington on Sunday; they will take the Fast Line for the West in the afternoon.

LARGE PARTIES and FAMILIES, wishing to emigrate to the *Western* and *South Western* States, should address me, several weeks before starting, as a reduction will be made to Parties of ten full Passengers and upwards, if timely notice is given, besides receiving all further information.

For through Tickets, apply to J. M. Pool, Gen. Ticket Agt. or to Ticket Agent Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road, Raleigh N. C.

LOUIS ZIMMER,
Gen'l. Southern Ag't.
Balt. & Ohio R. R.

JOHN L. WILSON,
Master of Transportation,
B. & O. R. R.

L. M. COLE,
Gen'l. Ticket Ag't.
B. & O. R. R.

July 9-285-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

FANS! FANS!! FANS!!!

Warm weather has come at last, and, with it, 10,000 FANS OF ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS,

PAPERED, SILVERED, LINEN, FOLDING AND POCKET FANS.

We have bought out a Frenchman, who lately failed in New York, and we can now sell you a better Fan at 15c. than you ever bought before at 50c.

Call AND PROVOKE A BREEZE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

May 30-250-tf

AURORA BURNING FLUID.

WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC THIS CELEbrated Fluid, and in doing so we feel assured that its superiority over any other FLUID OR OIL will give it a favorable acceptance with the public at large. It is NON-EXPLOSIVE. Free from any disagreeable smell.

It will not grease the hands.

It will not soil or grease the clothing.

It produces a soft and beautiful light.

It is not trying to the eyes.

It is the Cheapest BURNING FLUID ever offered.

It can be used in any KEROSENE Lamp by changing the burner.

It has been most favorably received, and pronounced by judges to be the BEST AND MOST RELIABLE BURNING FLUID now in use.

We are prepared to furnish the trade with this valuable article at low rates, and we solicit from the public examination and trial. We are also prepared to furnish LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, BURNERS and WICKS. Rights to manufacture the oil or to sell in each county, will be sold on reasonable terms on application to

R. W.

THE SENTINEL.

TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1867.

FIVE O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING.

PAREPA'S SONG.

The dew lay on the glittering grass,
A mist hung on the brooks;
At the earliest beam of the golden sun,
The swallow her nest forsook,
The snowy bloom of the hawthorn tree
Lay thickly, the ground adorning;
The birds were singing in every bush,
At five o'clock in the morning.

And Bessie, the milkmaid, merrily sang,
For the meadows were fresh and fair;
The breeze of the morning kissed her brow
And played with her nut brown hair;
But oft she turned and looked around,
As if the silence scorning:
'Twas time for the mower to whet his scythe,
At five o'clock in the morning.

And over the meadow the mowers came,
And merry their voices rang,
And one among them wended his way
To where the milkmaid sang;
And, as he lingered by her side,
Despite his comrade's warning,
The old, old story was told again,
At five o'clock in the morning.

I WUD NOT DYE IN WINTUR.

BY THE OUTHER OF "THOUGHTS ON A FADID ROSE."

I wud knott dye in Wintur
When whissle punchin flo—
When pooty gals are skating
Our lonlie on ice and sno—
When sassidge meat is phrying
& Hickori knuts is thick;
Owo who kud think of dighing,
Or even getting sick?

I wud knott dye in Spring time,
& miss the turn up greens,
& the pooty song ov the lectle frawgs,
& the ski lacks arly screem;
When lurds begin thare wobbling
& taters gin to sprout—
When turkies go a gobblering,
I wud knott then peg out.

I would knott dye in Summer,
A love the garden sass—
The roasted lam & butter milk
The kool plase in the grass;
I would knott dye in Summer,
When every thing's so hot
& love the whistle Jew-lips
Owe know! ide rather knott

I wud knott dye in Ortum,
With peeches fitt for eating,
When the wavy korn is gitting wripe
& kandidates are treeting.
Ther these, and other wreasons,
Ide knott dye in the phall;
A, sense ive thort it over,
I wud knott dye a tall.

FAMILY GROCERS.

W. ROBERT ANDREWS,

FAMILY GROCER,

NO. 26 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE supply of

CHOICE GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of Sugars—Crushed, "A" Coffee, Powdered, "C" Coffee, "B" Coffee, and brown of different grades;

Molasses and Syrup;

Coffees, Java, Laguira, Rio, and St. Domingo;

Bacon, Sides, Shoulders, Sugar cured Hams, and Strips;

Beef, for chipping, broiling, and spiced for boiling, a splendid article. Spiced Pig's feet, Pickled Pork, Beef and Buffalo Tongues.

Codfish, Tongues and Sounds. Mackerel, Smoked or Scotch Herrings. A splendid lot of Codfish.

Pickled and smoked Salmon.

Liverpool and Table Salt.

Potatoes, White Mercer, Peach Blow and Jackson Whites.

Gunny Bagging, Rope, Sole Leather, French Calf Skins, Lining Skins, &c. Shoe Pegs, Tacks, Awls, &c.

Wrapping Paper, Powder and Shot, Cotton Cards. Pearl and Corn Starch, Farina and Tapioca; English Dairy Cheese. Factory Cheese a large assortment of Canned Fruits. Pickles, Preserves, Mustards, canned Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, &c.

Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Currants and Prunes, and everything usually kept in a first-class Grocery.

Also Liquors of all grades. Attention is especially called to our pure old Robeson County and old Keller Whiskey.

All manner of Sauces, Catsups, and Fancy Groceries generally, very cheap for cash.

We sell strictly for Cash.

W. ROBERT ANDREWS,
April 3—tf Family Grocer.

ROBERT A. JENKINS, Williamsborough, N. C.
LEMUEL S. PERRY, Raleigh, N. C.

JENKINS & PERRY,

Family Grocers and Commission

MERCHANTS,

IN THE BRICK ROW,

Four Doors North of the Post Office and nearly Opposite Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Grateful for the flattering patronage with which we have heretofore been so kindly favored, we respectfully solicit an increased share of the patronage of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. Without specially *guessing*, we deem it sufficient to say, that our stock mostly embraces such articles as are usually found in Family Groceries. Most of our goods have been recently bought in New York and Baltimore, for cash, and we hope to be able to sell them on satisfactory terms. In addition to our stock of Groceries, &c., we have a fine lot of

HATS AND READY MADE CLOTHING

and a splendid lot of Confectioneries, consisting of

PLAIN AND FANCY CANDIES, RAISINS, ORANGES, FIGS, NUTS AND BRANDY PEACHES, &c.,

all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

We have also a fine lot of genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco, which we can implicitly recommend to "those who smoke." Please call and see us.

We will pay particular attention to all consignments of Produce and Merchandise entrusted to our care and will endeavor to sell at the best market prices. Consignments are respectfully solicited. By a prompt and close attention to business and fair dealing with all, we hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

April 15-211-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

THE BANKING HOUSE AND LOT, BELONGing to the Bank of the State of North Carolina, in the City of Raleigh, will be offered for sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 20th. day of August next, at 12 o'clock, M.

TERMS: One third Cash; residue in three equal instalments of Six, Twelve and Eighteen months, with interest from day of sale. Bonds with approved security, will be required and title retained until the whole purchase money is paid. The Bank reserves the privilege of making one bid.

C. DEWEY,
July 9-285-2awtd Agent.

Henderson Collegiate Institute.

HENDERSON, N. C.

THE third session of this Institution will begin on the 16th. July 1867.

Terms per session of twenty weeks (half in advance, the balance on 1st. October:)

Primary Department, (Currency)	$20.00
Higher English	25.00
Classical	30.00
Incidental Expenses	1.00

Board, including washing, fuel, lights &c., per month $16.00.

For Circular, address,

FRED. A. FETTER, A. M.
June 29-271-2awlm Principal.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 32.

HEADQUARTERS, 2D MILITARY DISTRICT, Charleston, May 30.

General Orders No. 32.

1. Any citizen, a qualified voter according to the requirements of the Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2nd, 1867, and the act supplemental thereto, passed March 23rd. 1867, is eligible to office in the Provisional government of North and South Carolina. All persons appointed to office will be required to take the oath prescribed by the act aforesaid and to file the same duly subscribed and sworn with the Post Commander.

2. All citizens assessed for taxes, and who shall have paid taxes for the current year, are qualified to serve as jurors. It shall be the duty of the proper civil officers, charged with providing lists of jurors, to proceed within their several jurisdictions, without delay, and ascertain the names of all qualified persons, and place them on the jury lists, and from such revised lists all jurors shall be hereafter summoned, and drawn in the manner required by law.

3. All citizens are eligible to follow any licensed calling employment or avocation, subject to such impartial regulations as may be prescribed by municipal or other competent authority, not inconsistent with common rights and the Constitution and laws of the United States. The bond required as security shall not exceed the penal sum of one hundred dollars. One or more sureties being citizens and worth, in the aggregate, double the amount of the bond, over and above just debts, will be sufficient.

4. The Mayors of cities and other municipal and town officers, and all Sheriffs, Magistrates and Police officers, are required to be vigilant and efficient in maintaining order, and in the discharge of their duties. They will be expected to co-operate with the military authorities.

5. Post commanders may summon to their aid, whenever the ordinary means at their disposal shall not be sufficient to execute their orders, such of the civil officers, and as many of the citizens, within the territorial limits of the military post, as may be necessary, and the neglect or refusal of any person to aid and assist in the execution of the orders of the Commanding officer will be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable by such fine and imprisonment as may be imposed by a military tribunal approved by the Commanding General.

6. No license for the sale of intoxicating liquors in quantities less than one gallon or to be drank on the premises shall be granted to any person other than an Inn-keeper. The number of such licenses shall be determined and that fixed to be charged for each license shall be prescribed and collected, by the municipal or town authorities and appropriated exclusively for the benefit of the poor. If any person shall be found drunk on the premises where liquor is sold the license may be revoked by any magistrate. The tax imposed by the Internal Revenue laws of the United States is an additional charge and does not excuse the person from the observance of local regulations, nor exempt him from any penalties of such other license fees as may be imposed by the municipal or other competent authorities.

7. All contracts hereafter made for the manufacture, sale or transportation, storage or insurance of intoxicating liquors shall within this military district be deemed and treated as against public policy, and no civil action, suit or process lies for the enforcement of any such contract shall be entertained in any court.

8. In public conveyances on railroads, highways, streets or navigable waters, no discrimination because of color or caste shall be made, and the common rights of all citizens therein shall be recognized and respected. The violation of this regulation will be deemed a misdemeanor and render the offender liable to arrest and trial by a Military tribunal to be designated by the commanding General, besides such damages as the injured party may sue for and recover in the civil Courts.

9. The remedy by distress for rent is abolished. Where lands are leased, or let out for hire or rent, cotton, corn or other produce of the same, when severed from the land, may be impounded, but the same shall not be removed. Any cotton, corn or other produce so impounded shall be held as security for the rent or hire so claimed and may be sold in satisfaction of any judgment for the same, *Provided*, that any unsatisfied claim for labor bestowed upon the cultivation of such cotton, corn, or other produce, shall, in no case, be postponed to any demand for rent or hire but to the extent of such claim for labor there shall be a lien on such cotton, corn and other produce having preference over any claim for rent or hire.

By command of

MAJ. GEN. SICKLES,

J. W. CLOUS, A. A. A. G.

BOOK STORES.

25000 WHITE, BUFF, AND CANARY Envelopes.

Paris Envelopes, White and Colored; Fine French Note Paper.

For sale by

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,

Next door to Williams & Haywood's Drug Store.
May 29-249-tf

IMPORTANT ITEM.

Books and Stationery are still cheaper than when we wrote you last.

In purchasing our new Stock of goods we have selected only the VERY BEST ARTICLES, and many of them we find to be cheaper than the same qualities purchased in January and February.—We buy nothing but *quick stock*, hence we can afford to sell for *small profits*.

In order to *sell* well one must *buy* well, and this several years of experience enables us to do. It is certainly our interest to give general satisfaction, and this has always been our aim. We are to-day receiving a lot of fine French and American, Letter Note, and Foolscap papers, which we will sell reasonably.

Call at our New Store next door above Tucker's New Hall.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.
June 22-268-tf

WEARING OF THE GRAY!

Cloth Binding	$4.00,
Sheep "	5.00,
Half Calf "	6.00,

This book is sold only by Agents. We are the sole Agents for Wake county and the city of Raleigh.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.
July 10-286-tf

THE ROMANCE OF BRAUSEIN COURT.

An Episode extracted from the retrospect of Miriam Manfort, by the author of the "Household of Bonveri, just published and to hand.—Price $2.00.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.
June 27-272-tf

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION BOOKS,

BURROW'S MUSIC PRIMERS,
BAXTER'S SAINTS' REST,
SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES,
SPLENDID COLORED ENGRAVINGS,
CHILDREN'S ILLUSTRATED BOOKS,
ROBINSON CRUSOE, &c., &c.

Just to hand at our new Store, next to Tuckers' New Hall.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.
June 12-260-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUILFORD LAND AGENCY,

OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BRANCH OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, GREENSBORO, N. C.

Persons having Agricultural and Mineral Lands, Water Powers, Town Lots and all kinds of Real Estate for sale, are respectfully invited to place them in our hands for that purpose, as our facilities for bringing purchasers from Northern States and placing property prominently before the public, through our advertisements, and also through our agencies and correspondents in the North and West, are unsurpassed. WE ARE NOW WAITING FOR LANDS TO BE PLACED IN OUR HANDS FOR SALE, in order to sell to a party of substantial farmers from the North.

Our terms are as follows: Persons placing property in the hands of the Guilford Land Agency of North Carolina, will be charged FIVE per cent. commission on all amounts realized. Five dollars entrance fee must be paid when the property is placed in our hands.

Persons at a distance wishing to place property in our hands should give us an accurate description of the same. If Agricultural Lands, they should specify the soil, number of acres of cleared and timbered lands, the kind of timber, what is raised on the land, what kind of improvements are on the premises, how far from Railroad and from County-seat; whether it is well watered, &c. If MINERAL LANDS, they should state what kind of Minerals, the indications, &c., always sending a good fair specimen of the ore. It would also be advisable to send a sketch of the land to us.

REFERENCES.

His Excellency Gov. Worth, of N. C.
Hon. W. A. Graham, Hillsboro.
Hon. Z. B. Vance, Charlotte.
Thos. Webb, Esq., Pres. N. C. R. R. Hillsboro.
Hon. John A. Gilmer, Greensboro.
Col. Thos. Ruffin, Graham.
Hon. John Letcher, of Virginia.

For terms of sale, entering Lands and all further information, address or apply to

PH. THIEM, Agent,
June 28-274-3m Raleigh, N. C.

Congressional Reconstruction Acts.

For the information of our readers we republish as follows the late reconstruction act of Congress, known as the Sherman-Shellabarger bill. We shall add to it the Howard Amendment, Test Oath and the Supplementary act, all of which will be kept standing until the necessary information they contain shall be generally and fully understood.

THE RECONSTRUCTION ACT.

AN ACT to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States.

[Passed over the President's Veto, March 2d, 1867.]

WHEREAS, no legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property now exists in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas; and whereas it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and Republican State Governments can be legally established: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter prescribed, and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district; North Carolina and South Carolina the second district; Georgia, Alabama and Florida the third district; Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth district; and Louisiana and Texas the fifth district.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army, not below the rank of Brigadier general, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and to try offenders, or, when in his judgement it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose, and all interference, under color of State authority, with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted; and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district, and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they conflict with its provisions. Provided, That no sentence of death, under the provisions of this act, shall be carried into effect without the approval of the President.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That when the people of any one of said rebel States shall have formed a constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State, twenty one years old and upwards, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion, or for felony at common law; and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for electors of delegates; and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification, who are qualified as electors for delegates; and when such Constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification, who are qualified as electors for delegates; and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same; and when the said State, by a vote of its legislature, elected under said constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen; and when said article shall have become a part of the constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom, on their taking the oath prescribed by law; and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative in said State. Provided, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said amendment to the constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as a member of the convention to frame a constitution for any of said rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of such convention.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That until the people of said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil government which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control or supersede the same; and in all cases, when in his judgement it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose, and all interference, under color of State authority, with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That all persons held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the United States, whether by the laws, customs or usages of such State or Territory, or by the judgment or decree of any court, or by any process or authority derived from any such judgment or decree, or by any agreement between the parties to such service or labor, or otherwise, or any person who may have been a party to any such service or labor, shall be discharged therefrom, and forever free; and neither the said persons nor any other person shall thereafter be held in any form to any service or labor for any person who shall have been the owner of any such person, or who shall have held any claim to the service or labor of any such person, or to whom any such service or labor shall be due, nor shall any such owner or claimant ever have any claim, right or power over any such person to such service or labor, and any such person discharged as aforesaid shall be entitled to receive from the United States, hostile or inimical thereto; and I do further swear (or affirm) that to the best of my knowlege and ability, I will support and defend the constitution of the United states against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God," which oath, so taken and signed, shall be preserved among the files of the Court, Houses of Congress, or the department to which said officer may appertain. And any person who may falsely take said oath shall be guilty of perjury, and on conviction, in addition to the penalties now prescribed for that offence, shall be deprived of his office, and rendered incapable, forever after, of holding any office or place under the United States.

Approved July 2, 1862

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STEVENS-SHERMAN-SHELLABARGER BILL.

AN ACT supplemental to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration.

Be it enacted &c., That before the first day of September, 1867, the commanding general in each district defined by the act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, approved March 2, 1867, shall cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age, and upwards, resident in each county or parish in the State or States included in his district, which registration will include only those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by the act aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear, or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the State of ——; that I have resided in said State for —— months next preceding this day, and now reside in the county of ——, or the parish of ——, in said State, as the case may be; that I am 21 years old; that I have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States; that I have never been a member of any State Legislature, or held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the United States, and given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, encourage others to do so. So help me God," which oath or affirmation may be administered by any registering officer.

Sec. 2. That after the completion of the registration hereby provided for in any State at such time and place therein as the commanding general shall appoint and direct, of which at least thirty days' public notice shall be given, said election shall be held of delegates to a convention for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government for such State loyal to the Union; said convention in each State, except Virginia, to consist of the same number of members as the most numerous branch of the State Legislature of such State in the year 1860, to be apportioned among the several districts, counties, or parishes of such state by the commanding general, giving to each representation in the ratio of voters registered as aforesaid as nearly as may be. The convention in Virginia shall consist of the same number of members as represented the territory now constituting Virginia in the most numerous branch of the Legislature of said State in the year 1860, to be apportioned as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. That at such election the registered voters of each State shall vote for or against a convention to form a constitution thereof under this act. Those voting in favor of such a convention shall have written or printed on the ballots by which they vote for delegates, as aforesaid, the words "for a convention;" and those voting against such a convention shall have written or printed on such ballots the words "against a convention." The persons appointed to superintend said election, and to make return of the votes given thereat, as herein provided, shall count and make return of the votes given for and against a convention; and the commanding general, to whom the same shall have been returned, shall ascertain and declare the total vote in each State for and against a convention. If a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, then a convention shall be held, as hereinafter provided; but if a majority of said votes shall be against a convention, then no convention shall be held under this act: *Provided*, That such convention shall not be held unless a majority of all such registered voters shall have voted on the question of holding such convention.

Sec. 4. That the commanding general of each district shall appoint such loyal officers or persons as may be necessary, not exceeding three in each election district, in any State, to make and complete the registration, superintend the election, and make return to him of the votes, lists of voters and of the persons elected as delegates by a plurality of the votes cast at said election; and upon receiving said returns he shall open the same, ascertain the persons elected as delegates according to the returns of the officers who conducted said election, and make proclamation thereof; and if a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, the commanding general, within sixty days from the date of election, shall notify the delegates to assemble in convention at a time and place to be mentioned in the notification, and said convention, when organized, shall proceed to frame a Constitution and civil government according to the provisions of this act, and the act to which it is supplementary; and when the same shall have been so framed, said Constitution shall be submitted by the convention for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions of this act, at an election to be conducted by the officers, or persons appointed by the commanding general as hereinbefore provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days from the date of notice thereof to be given by said convention, and the returns thereof shall be made to the commanding general of the district.

Sec. 5 That if, according to said returns, the constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the votes of the registered electors qualified as herein specified, cast at said election, at least one-half of all the registered voters voting upon the question of such ratification, the president of the convention shall transmit a copy of the same, duly certified, to the President of the United States, who shall forthwith transmit the same to Congress, if then in session, and if not in session, then immediately upon its next assembling; and if it shall moreover appear to Congress that the election was one at which all the registered and qualified electors in the State had an opportunity to vote freely and without restraint, fear or the influence of fraud, and if Congress shall be satisfied that such constitution meets the approval of a majority of the qualified electors in said State, and if the said constitution shall be declared by Congress to be in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is supplementary, and the other provisions of said act shall have been complied with, and the said constitution shall be approved by Congress, the State shall be declared entitled to representation, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom as herein provided.

Sec. 6. That all elections in the States mentioned in the said "Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," shall, during the operation of said act, be by ballot; and all officers making the said registration of voters and conducting said elections shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, subscribe an oath faithfully to perform the duties of their said office, and the oath prescribed by the act approved July 2, 1862, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office:" Provided, That if any person shall knowingly and falsely take and subscribe any oath in this act prescribed, such person so offending, and being thereof duly convicted, shall be subject to the pains, penalties and disabilities which by law are provided for the punishment of the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Sec. 7. That all expenses incurred by the several commanding generals, or by virtue of any orders issued or appointments made by them under or by virtue of this act, shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 8. That the convention for each State shall prescribe the fees, salary, and compensation to be paid to all delegates and other officers and agents herein authorized or necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act, not herein otherwise provided for, and shall provide for the levy and collection of such taxes on the property in such State as may be necessary to pay the same.

Sec. 9. That the word "article" in the sixth section of the act to which this is supplementary shall be construed to mean "section."

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my 18-w1m2awtl2ept. Superintendent.

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Feb. 20-6m

MISCELLANEOUS.

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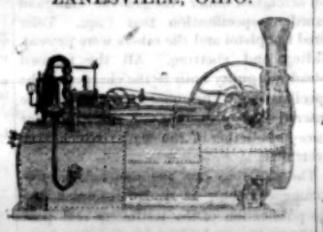

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OXFORD TIES,

From the celebrated manufactory of T. MILES & SON.

A. N. & J. McKIMMON.
May 10-239-tf

A SITUATION WANTED.

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July 6-283-td

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Pumps,	High Up and Low Down Portable Grates, &c.,
Rams, Fountains,	
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Garden Vases,	
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Which will be sold as low as can be had in the city.

April 8-206-1y

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May 22-243-3m

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July 11-287-1m

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